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RIGINAL POETRY.

ACE IN PHILADELPHIA.

V.—TO RICHARD RUBRIC, Esq.

...ra bona, grata vice veris et Favoni," &c

...ister is dissolv'd at last—
...ed to see it, I declare;
...ast the northern blast,
...nd snow I cannot bear.

...t these, we've pleasant gales
...ent, I think, as any paid
...ley's scarlet lip exhales
...e not embrown'd by rappee snuff.

...se boats now their engines ply,
...ave a train of smoke behind,
...keps upon the placid sky,
...pirkles blue with sable lin'd.

...es now no stables need,
...ther now the cows require,
...must be a dunce indeed,
...starts his shins before a fire.

...ge Sharp, in Cherry street,
...his nocturnal revels hold,
...reels, with alternate feet,
...o'er the floor, as I am told;

...is playing all the while;
...nd her husband does not know,
...a blacksmith-shop must toil,
...ench his boys to beat and blow.

...ies may their bonnets bind
...eal roses, fresh and fair,
...which the artificial kind,
...is made, cannot compare.

...ment now to take a bite
...ense, [critics spare me here!]
...f that your taste delight,
...sink it down with Dawson's beer.

...ith, while passing thro' the town,
...spies a tap at every door,
...ks as ill-mannered clown,
...ther the folks are rich or poor.

...ed, as sure as Dick's your name,
...I love to tread the downward road,
...e where, from whence you came,
...and the grave's dislik'd abode.

...al meet meet, however high
...rank, or low their station here,
...among them, must supply
...object for a sigh—a tear.

...e lachely, Dick, indeed,
...think that such as you must fall,
...ow to see a bottle bleed,
...think the girls are—all in all.

...as the enlivening bottle fails
...s frail existence to prolong,
...uth o'er beauty's bloom prevails,
...restricts the sweetest song.

...—these subjects make me sad,
...Tiscus was a curious fellow,
...ergy moment never had,
...the grape had made him mellow.

...verse here were written by a beloved and ...friend of mine, and inscribed to *her*, who, for ...ore years, had shared with him the enjoy- ...ffections of life. Believing that those of ...who love simplicity and tenderness, could ...be pleased with them, I have ventured to ...them for your paper. H.

...human heart is a harp of many strings."

...ok for this "harp" in the joy of my youth, ...ng's fine chords true to *friendship* attun'd; ...ring instrument, beaming with truth, ...with emblems of kindness illum'd.

...ry summit, I feared there were blending ...of the north with the zephyrs of spring; ...cloud rose from its brow when descend- ...

...ep with hoarse discord its delicate string. ...ts verdant vale my warm search was di- ...ted ...ot a note, would be echoed by mine, ...echords touch'd—by pure feeling reflected— ...en I'd hail it—a blessing divine.

...search vain—in the green vale I found it, ...ature and taste's sweetly magical tone; ...and blooming resplendent around it, ...and happy, I called it my own.

...age of peace, a blushing rose by it, ...like a lily, there rear'd up its stem; ...ers of Heaven, with moisture supplied it, ...freshness of morning surrounded my gem.

...and ador'd the sure fountain of blessing, ...ing my cup of earth's bliss to the brim; ...ar'd pure, so endear'd by possessing, ...ts ascended to Him.

...ld along, and no dissonant murmur ...ar'd our enjoyment which life could bestow; ...ed in time, with joy truer and firmer, ...harmony sooth'd every pang found below.

...ng retains all its tender emotion, ...ought of chill from time's frosty caress, ...and love owns the truest devotion, ...the sun of its youth far declines to the west.

...e last set, and if I should survive it, ...will hail the glad morning of spring; ...existence I then shall arrive at, ...ne of mine will have tun'd its *last* string.

TO A.

...like a forward leaning, ...on thy window up on high; ...ce was brightly gleaming, ...dollies than thine eye.

...hair white hand supporting ...thy still more beauteous face, ...which curls were sporting, ...wild and wanton grace.

...e sun above were shining, ...thou gold and silver light, ...their splendor was declining, ...before thy blue eyes bright.

...ladies quickly glancing ...on those eyes of blue, ...ly thus enhancing ...he richness of their hue.

...'s forbade our meeting, ...that thy hand did not clasp mine, ...ugh it was fleeting, ...ess itself with thine.

...VICE—The subject of this hurried Acrostic ...ering of a loftier muse. Beautiful, intel- ...her age, amiable and affectionate, she was ...ssure beings, who, possessing the fairest ...and the only one unconscious or regardless ...at the early age of fourteen, in the very ...of life, when hope and pleasure smiled, and ...of youth were so bright, and the world was ...seem nothing but sweet flowers bloomed, then ...the hand of the destroyer came, and the pride ...and mother's heart, and the joy of many ...from them all, into the cold, cold grave.

ACROSTIC.

...ast roses, and flowers fair, ...their beauty bloom; ...ading through the tranquil air, ...mist spring's perfume.

...ly, little songsters sing, ...their bow'rs of love; ...ough each vale their carols ring, ...ough each upland grove.

...ne, alas! how sad to me ...each spring appears; ...gladly mem'ry turns to thee, ...ess my tears.

...ose which in beauty shine, ...I might buds—I'll cove ...with Cypress leaves, to twine ...ir early grave.

...N. J. Y.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

MODERN PHILOSOPHY—NO. II.

In further remarking on the lectures recently delivered at the Military Hall, in this city, I shall notice, in the next place, a favorite postulate, on the subject of "Belief." It is assumed, with great plausibility, that "there is neither merit nor demerit in belief;" inasmuch as it is the unavoidable result of conviction. This hypothesis is not expressed with philosophical precision: it is, in part, true, and partly false; and, consequently, to be received in a limited and qualified sense. This will be made apparent from a very brief consideration of the subject.

Opinions, be it observed, are to be accounted for in different ways. With one man they are the result of diligent, fearless and honest enquiry. Truth is sought for its own sake, and followed wherever it leads. The discovery of it involves great sacrifices; the loss of friends, of worldly honors, and worldly wealth. Nevertheless, enquiries are faithfully pursued, and nobly sustained, in all their results.

Another individual enters upon the task of investigation with lukewarmness and indifference. His mind is under the influence of selfish considerations, by which his judgment is warped.—He is aware that certain opinions are unpopular, and that if he were to embrace them, his standing in society would be lowered, and his temporal concerns would be unfavorably affected. He cannot, therefore, be prevailed upon to examine into the merits of the question in an impartial manner. His present opinions are favourable to his comfort and prosperity in the world—why, then, should he wish to enquire into the correctness of them? He has once seen reason to think that they are true; and, for the future, he will rest satisfied with them.

A third person has not even this poor excuse to offer for the opinions he may happen to entertain. He has never, by any mental process of his own, been persuaded of the truth of them: for he has never enquired into the reasons for or against them. He holds them just as he first received them, whether they came from his nurse, his parents, or his priest. He has never suffered himself to doubt of the truth of them, and he never will.

These three classes of "believers" will be sufficient to prove the truth of my position; and from these alone it is easy to perceive that the *motives* by which they are severally actuated, are decisive of the fact as to their respective merits or demerits. When all men are equally animated with an ardent love for truth; equally sincere and honest in the pursuit of it; then, and not till then, will all be entitled to equal regard for their opinions. No philosopher—except your modern ones—will deny that motives enter essentially into the very nature of virtue. Let the three classes above enumerated be tried by this test, and no one can be at a loss to decide as to the difference between them, on the score of merit.

We can now see one reason, not often admitted, why so many different views prevail upon the same subject; and why some men are entitled to more credit for their opinions than others. Let me not, however, be misunderstood. I am far from thinking that opinions, *per se*, are a proof of a man's merit. Most assuredly not. It is the *motive* by which he is influenced, in the formation of them, that will always decide this question. No sentiment can be more just than the one which inculcates that opinions which spring from honest enquiry and conviction, whatever they may be, are entitled to attention and respect; and that the practical denial of this truth has been productive of infinite mischief.—But we should at the same time remember, that our views on this subject should be formed with great discrimination and candour, and should never spring from prejudice and blind education.

Disregarding the advice which he had given to his auditors, the lecturer appeared resolved that *he* would not "let opinions alone." For perhaps a rasher one has seldom been advanced than one which he offered with the greatest confidence. He boldly asserted that "there was no necessary connection between religion and morality;"—but that, on the contrary, the latter was found in the purest state when it was entirely separated from the former. In proof of this, he referred to the history of a people (of whom nothing is known with certainty) described by him as the kindest, the most benevolent, and the most moral on the face of the earth; but who had not a single trace of religion to be found among them!

Here is a circumstance introduced to us at variance with all that we know of mankind.—This fact is, no doubt, deemed a valid objection with our philosopher for rejecting the origin of our religion; and yet he has built upon it a hypothesis from which he draws the most credulous conclusion. And this is the gentleman who is travelling about for the purpose of enlightening the world! And be it further observed, that this same peripatetic professes to draw all his arguments from facts—from the evidence of his senses—from *knowledge*, and not from *opinion*. He withholds his assent to the credibility of the gospel history, because the truth of it cannot be demonstrated; and yet he hesitates not to receive, *as true*, the unsupported account of a people *differing from all the rest of the world!* He rejects the former, although supported by the concurring testimony of *foes* as well as friends, and better authenticated than any other history in the world, of as ancient a date: and he believes the latter, without a single collateral evidence! We have here another proof of the fact, that "extremes sometimes meet."—Scepticism and credulity united! What an anomaly! How shall we account for it? How can a man really believe, *without evidence*, that a people not having a single idea of a SUPERIOR POWER, and freed from all the *restraints* as well as the *sanctions* of religion, should be the most moral beings in the world? But such is modern philosophy. LAICUS.

For fame called some druggists and physicians,
And tried to prove her loving lord was mad.
DON JUAN.

LORD AND LADY BYRON.—When a man of distinguished talents is removed from this world, the utmost circumspection is advisable when attempts are made to censure any part of his conduct. It is consistent neither with justice nor humanity to proceed with a trial when the accused is incapable of appearing before the tribunal; every charge against an eminent individual is a summons for him to present himself at the bar of the public. Is it not then absurd as well as inhuman to issue such a summons, when we know it cannot possibly be obeyed? These remarks are suggested by an editorial article in the New York Spectator, in which Lord Byron is accused of "harsh, cruel and unmanly treatment" towards his wife. The respect we have for the abovementioned authority, cannot withhold us from regarding this charge as gratuitous and precipitate. The letter of Lady Byron, which is subjoined by the editor, may be made the subject of much critical remark. In the first place, we have much reason to believe that the epistle in question was never written by Lady Byron, nor by any other female whatever. The style is evidently masculine, and the letter, (when compared with some others known to be the productions of Lady Byron,) will generally be ascribed to some other origin. Nor do we believe that a "high and chivalrous sense of honour," could have prompted her to throw a deep shade on the reputation of her deceased husband. We have heard some very different accounts of the circumstances that caused the separation, and these accounts are at least as well authenticated as those which the editor of the Spectator deems so conclusive and satisfactory. But our limits will not permit us to say more on this subject at present.

CONTINUATION OF THE TALE OF

Clement Meyerfield and Clara Ismeana.

Written for the Casket.

During the winter of 1788—'89, society at Warsaw exhibited a singular and most deceptive aspect. Under the reign of a monarch whose intentions were not all good, and whose acts misdirected; whose fate it was to be tyrannized over by his own people and by foreigners, and who was at once timid and enlightened; a new generation rose in Poland. The salutary change in manner and means of education, formed a race of men distinguished by their energy and talents; men fitted by serving their country, to raise it once more from abasement, had not a combination of circumstances defeated every moral attribute of the nation.

Unfortunate as he was in the whole course of his reign, Stanislas II. was a gentleman and scholar, perhaps the first man then in Europe east of the Vistula. He consecrated to arts, science, and polished society, every disposable moment; he was surrounded by the learned, whom he encouraged and rewarded. The military and civil schools were organized and filled with a most promising youth. A spirit of instruction and a fine taste were expanded amongst both *sexes*, and a rare combination was formed between luxury and purity of manners.

The Polish language was studied and refined, and was spoken and written with force and elegance. Polish history was read, and the names of men recalled, who would have given lustre to any country. Military studies and taste, with gymnastic exercises, withdrew the young men from frivolous pleasures, and strengthened at once the physical and moral faculties.

Society was enjoyed under its most desirable forms. Parties were numerous, gay, and lively. It was, again, by these parties infinitely more than by the debates of the Diet, that a national spirit was fostered. The Polish ladies were true to the character of their sex, they were patriotic, and by their costume and conversation, preached with most inflaming influence, to a warm, enthusiastic, and elevated youth. The features of society were dignified and unaffected.

Amongst those female apostles of nationality, both in regard to rank and influence, a distinguished place was filled by Severina, countess of Meyerfield. This lady possessed in a remarkable degree, the coolness of reflection characteristic of the German, with the buoyancy of the Pole, and speaking French, German, and Polish, her society was open to that little world, of which Warsaw was then the centre.

It was in the spring of 1789, whilst the Diet was in full debate, and whilst every measure beneficial to the people was counteracted by foreign influence and domestic faction, but whilst the hopes of the true friends of Poland were still cherished, that one morning very early, Stanislas' Soltan, a distinguished noble of Lithuania, presented himself at the hotel Meyerfield. His manner was evidently embarrassed, but after some desultory conversation, he suddenly seemed to recover his presence of mind, when smiling, he observed to the countess Meyerfield:

'Madam, I have received a most precious gem from Walachia, in Turkey; this fine sparkling jewel was brought from Constantinople, and is now in my possession;' then pausing a few moments, whilst his hearers regarded him with countenance of anxious wonder, resumed his playful narrative. 'By one of those revolutions which none know less of than those who produce them, the Hospoder of Walachia has been proscribed with his friends. One of those friends, by the aid of a noble Pole, has sent to my care a most interesting female child, about eleven years of age. With this charge I have received ample funds for her education and endowment, and would gladly retain her in my own family, and such is the desire of Madame Soltan, but,"—and he again paused and assuming a solemnity of manner, evinced fears, in which many others were compelled to participate, continued:—

'All is spring time, and smiling here at this moment on the banks of the Vistula. We are debating, singing, and dancing by turns; but Poland is no place to educate a woman.'

The keen eye of Severina caught the falling glance of Soltan, and replied, "We understand your meaning. It is generals and soldiers, and not ladies at the toilet, that Poland will soon demand. If the Turks are beaten into peace, Kaunitz lulled to sleep, and the French court and the Parisians left to enjoy their operas, Poland will"—'Pardon me, countess Meyerfield,' said Soltan, rising, 'the Turks will be beaten; Kaunitz is not, nor likely to be asleep, unless he falls into an eternal sleep;—as to France and its court, I am greatly mistaken if their operas are not changed to tragedy; and as to my precious charge, Clara Ismeana!'—

'Will go with us to Rauwitz,' said the Count and Countess together.

'I would present acknowledgments in the name of her father and myself, but in this case I cannot so far mistake my friends. When do you return to your residence?'

'We leave Warsaw to-morrow morning,' replied the Count. 'Madame Soltan and myself will have the pleasure of seeing you in the evening, and will bring our casket with us. Good morning;' and Soltan departed.

Evening came, and Madame Soltan led into the Meyerfield Hall a girl, which, in form and stature, seemed much more advanced, but which was then between eleven and twelve. Hair jetty black, with eyes equally black, but extremely expressive for a child. The contour of her face and the form of her head, a mixture between the Georgian and Grecian orders.

'What little Goddess is that,' demanded Romuald Kholheim, of his friend Clement, as they stood together with fixed attention on Clara.

'It is a youthful Diana, and a sister of mine from the Phanar at Constantinople,' replied Clement.

'A sister of yours,' said Romuald, 'that is to be; I now know who she is. That is Clara Ismeana, who was driven by the Turks from Ualachia, and who is going with your family to Rauwitz. I wish she was my ——, no! I would rather she was your sister."

'Let her be what she will to either of us,' replied Clement, 'she is a fine specimen of Grecian beauty, and her being here affords a complete specimen of Turkish barbarism. We are boys,' sighed the gallant youth, 'and before we are men, we may have something more to fight for than Clara.

'Take an opportunity to introduce me to your Clara,' said Romuald. 'I would do so gladly,' replied Clement, 'but it demands a Knight to dub a Knight, and the honor you request has not been conferred on me, her brother.' Here both were relieved and surprised by a gentleman tapping them on the shoulder from behind. He was Stanislas Soltan, who led them towards his lady and her proteges, when smiling, he observed, 'Here, Clara, is your brother Clement.'

The poor girl remained silent as she clung to Madame Soltan, whilst the two boys with that genuine politeness which no education ever bestowed, bowed very respectfully and retired.

Time passed—the Count and Countess of Meyerfield returned to their castle near Rauwitz. Every attention was paid to the education, health and morals, of Clara. Her ample fortune was placed in security in Berlin. The French revolution soon exploded and shook all Europe. The Count of Meyerfield and his family remained, as regards public affairs, tranquil at their seat, but time had not remained stationary; Clement and his sister, as he called Clara, were advancing to maturity, and every post brought food for the ardent national flame which burned in the bosom of the young Count, and every opening day exposed him to another flame not less intense.

By a singular, but by no means unnatural, effect of the moral atmosphere she breathed, Clara Ismeana imbibed the liberal sentiments of her friends; and, as she advanced in life, connected the revolutionary storm raging to the west, and ready to burst around her, with the future fate of her own country. Her mind richly stored, and powerful in its principles of discrimination and retention, understood the history of Greece and Thrace, and that of the Turks, incomparably better than she would have done had she been educated in her native city. The conversation of the Countess Meyerfield, and still more that of her son, with the unexpected success and reiterated victories of the French armies, excited hopes of a general prostration of despotic power.

The more mature and reflecting Count Meyerfield, though admiring the sentiments, was very far from indulging the fond hopes of his family. He had seen too much of mankind; knew too well the internal divisions and factions of Poland; and, above all, he knew the cold blooded texture of human policy too well to hope ever to see his country really restored to independence.

In these conflicting opinions the family harmony found zest, but no ill-natured opposition rose to mar their mutual affection. Letters were at long and unequal intervals of time received from the father of Clara, who had obtained leave to return and reside in Constantinople. These letters sometimes contained a hint of reclaiming his daughter, but at length entirely ceased, and through the years 1792 and 1793 no tidings came. Long separated from the only relation she could remember, her father, and her affections centered at the castle of Meyerfield, the young Thracian gradually ceased to regard one part of her nation as more entitled to interest than another. But hearing the names of Tolkieski, Tamoski, Sobieski, &c. and feeling the patriotic association, she remembered also names dear to her own national pride, and often shed a tear at the thought that her native country, whose glories Homer himself had sung, was trampled under foot by a Mahometan horde.

Such reflections and anticipations might have been indulged for a moment, and then forgotten amongst the dreams of waking reverie, had no connecting event gave action to thought. As the French revolution progressed, all rational hopes of aid from that nation for Poland became weakened. The Peace of Varela, between Russia and Sweden, August 14th, 1790, and that between Russia and Turkey at Jassi, January 9th, 1792, left the most powerful enemy of Poland free to secure her prey. The constitution of May 3d, 1791, was more than counterbalanced by the confederation of Targowica, which was consummated by the signature of the king, Stanislas, the 23d of July, 1792. The constitution was torn to fragments and scattered by the breath of a Russian Ambassador.

The intelligence of the humiliating fates of every effort made by the Polish Diet, and the shameful weakness of the elected monarch, had been received, read, and bitterly commented on, at the castle of Meyerfield. The family sat silent and sad at their evening repast, when two strangers rode into the court yard, and with them Romuald Kholheim. The travellers were covered with dust, and introduced into the hall, seemed at once weary, and distressed. One, a man of middle age, but very commanding in appearance, was introduced as Thadeus Kosciusko; the other a young, but noble-looking man was named as James Jasinski.

The very name of Kosciusko produced restraint and respect. It was already and generally known that, in case of a crisis, he was considered the future leader of the Polish patriots. In those provinces of ancient Poland, already incorporated with the neighbouring monarchies, the presence of Kosciusko was dreaded as exciting a watchful and severe police. Entering the castle of Meyerfield, and before he even accepted a seat, he apologized by observing, "Count Meyerfield will, I hope, excuse this intrusion when he is made acquainted with the cause."—"We need no explanation to receive with pleasure yourself and friends," replied the Count.

After refreshments were served, and after some desultory conversation, Kosciusko with open frankness observed, "My business in Prussian Poland I wish now to communicate."—"That may be done in presence of my family," replied the Count. 'Your very prudent conduct,' continued Kosciusko, while in Warsaw; 'your foresight almost prophetic of what has since transpired, as reported to me, has inspired me to make this visit, and to request a brief reply to this short question: Is there any hope for Poland?'

The eye of Count Meyerfield flashed a momentary gleam, but his brow became clouded as he slowly replied, 'There is no hope for Poland.' It was at once evident that Kosciusko participated the fearful opinion and forecast of the Count, but the Countess Meyerfield, her son, her ward, Romuald and Jasinski, were too strongly impressed with the justice, to doubt the issue of such a cause.

'My last breath shall be breathed before another robber shall despoil my country,' emphatically ejaculated Jasinski as he rose and paced the hall. In a moment, however, every eye was turned on Clement; his face became inflamed; his bosom heaved convulsively; as he rose, and seemingly without reflecting he had auditors, deliberately walked to a picture of John Sobieski, gazed a moment on the canvass, and left the room, repeating, 'would to God such a man was now king of Poland.' Romuald Kholheim followed his friend, and neither returned to the hall that night. Next morning the two strangers and their young attendant left the castle at early dawn.

The effect of this visit was permanent and serious on the circle at Meyerfield. Clement, always serious, though cheerful and mild, became absent, thoughtful and reserved. The fine spirits of Clara were gone, and her clear and harmonious voice, generally attuned to airs of gaiety and joy, now breathed tones of melancholy. The Count and Countess saw the conflict, without daring to name it to each other. It was soon evident and observed by the aged, that this sombre gloom hung over the brows of the youth of both sexes in the whole vast extent of Poland; and it was remarked as becoming more deep and solemn through the whole of 1793. Another very remarkable change was also noticed: marriages became rare, whilst the conduct of the well educated and single of both sexes towards each other became more and more kind and respectful. Gallantry was followed by refinement of paternal regard. It was indeed a year of fearful import over all Europe; but in Poland it was the eve of a death struggle.

It is at such moments that the best and worst traits of the human character appear. It is in such times that appear those sublime beings who soar above the weakness of our common nature. Two, if not three, of those images of the Creator inhabited the castle of Meyerfield; but the Countess was a mother who had never been separated one month at a time from her son. Her keen and reflecting mind could not but acknowledge that if Clement obeyed the call which she every moment dreaded to hear, that her own precepts had prepared him for obedience. She saw, and with delight, that an undivided affection existed between her son and Clara, but even the Countess of Meyerfield was unable to comprehend the heroic effects that are sometimes produced in apparent contradiction to the ordinary inclinations of the heart.

Domestic tranquility, without which human life is a burthen, was now banished from Poland. Every ear was opened with trembling anxiety, and yet every heart dreaded to receive the public prints or private letters. It was by one of the latter, and delivered by Romuald Kholheim, that the Meyerfield family learned that the Polish Diet had, on November 23d, 1793, under Russian bayonets, abolished the constitution of 1791, and that the members were scattered, and that the poor degraded king was writhing under the agony of remorse, age and sickness, at the seat of Count Michael Oginski.

'King,' bitterly exclaimed Clement, 'Stanislas Poniatowski has never been king, but he has been a member, and worthy of the place in the confederation of Targowica.'

'He is fallen,' mournfully observed the Countess, and her words were repeated by Clara, whilst both burst into tears. Those tears silenced, disarmed, and softened the fiercely rising passions of Clement, who, embracing his mother, pathetically exclaimed, 'He is indeed fallen.' Count Meyerfield sustained his equanimity of mind as he received a more particular verbal relation of affairs at Warsaw, Grodus and Wilna, from Romuald.

The evening past, and next morning all was confusion, regret and terror, in the castle of Meyerfield. Clement, with his personal attendant, a Greek, and Romuald, were gone, and on inquiry it was found they had passed through Rauwitz, at break of day.

'Rash, inconsiderate, and misguided son,' fell from the Count as he paced his now desolate hall. The shock reached the very heart of Severina, but her native fortitude enabled her to support both herself and husband. After a most painful pause, she enfolded her husband in her arms, and firmly addressed him, 'Alexander, are we not now weeping over what we must, what we really did expect.' The lips of the Count trembled, but as he was essaying to reply, Clara entered the hall. The eyes of the Thracian beamed with a preternatural lustre; her step had the firmness of despair. Both her protectors were transfixed as she sat down and struck with overpowering force the highest notes of Handel's Messiah.

The attention of the distressed inmates of Meyerfield was again suddenly drawn towards a splendid carriage proceeding slowly up the avenue in front of the castle. As the servant advanced to open the carriage door, the Count caught a glimpse of the visitor, when, clasping his hands together, he exclaimed in accents of utter despair, 'My ever beloved Severina, that man is Jerome, Marquis of Lucchesini!* we are ruined beyond hope; my family, my family!

That dreaded visitant entered the room where the once happy owners sate as statues, pale and almost as cold as the marble walls around them. But as far from entering as an angel of wrath, the Prussian minister, with the ease of a courtier and the sensibility of a man, came to heal and soothe. Before he spoke he drew from his breast a letter, and then seating himself between the Count and Countess, with great mildness observed, 'Can either of you suppose that Lucchesini could enter the castle of Meyerfield at such a moment to add pain to distress?' 'We did not!' replied the Count, 'but we'——and he paused, 'could not expect good from a minister of state!' The Marquis remained silent a few moments; when, seeing his auditors something re-assured, he resumed his discourse, and recounted to his astonished hearers an intimate acquaintance with their most private concerns; he recounted conversations which had passed, and added, that their family exhibited a picture of nearly every noble house in Poland. He then stated the relation in which Clara Ismeana stood with themselves and son. He farther stated the long and arduous struggle in the bosom of Clement and Clara, and their final parting, and that it was with the knowledge, but such is the human heart, with the outward advice, yea, ever with the advice of that singular woman. 'It is a period,' said the Marquis emphatically, 'when the motives of human conduct seem reversed; but my time presses, be tranquil as to the Prussian Government. You are held guiltless!—and I might say indeed the same of the mistaken men who are plunging into ruin. They are madly seeking ruin, but their acts are natural.—Here is a letter from your son. I myself took it from the Post Office in Rauwitz. The contents I knew before it was deposited. Adieu! peace be on this house!' And so saying, the minister departed.

Clara, who had rushed from the room as Lucchesini entered, returned as he passed out, and placing herself at her instrument, chaunted in a voice which arrested his steps on the threshold, a stanza of an old German hymn, commencing with

"His face is joy, his words are peace!"

Suddenly her voice failed, she pressed her forehead, and was falling from her seat when caught in the arms of the Count. The struggle had been long and bitterly sustained, but nature sunk in the unequal conflict. For many days the soul seemed winged for another sphere, but youth prevailed, and the sufferer slowly recovered health, strength and reason.

A settled cloud now hung over the castle of Meyerfield. The bereaved father and mother read and again read the short and impressive letter of their son. It contained these words:—'My honored, my beloved parents, I cannot, dare not, either excuse or explain the act of disobedience I have perpetrated. A call from the highest of all power has drawn me from my paternal home. The effects, Good God! of mercy, my very soul shrinks from. But the sacrifice must be made—is made—adieu!

Pray for your own CLEMENT.'

'Not one word of Clara!' said the Count, on reading this distracted epistle. 'Not one word of Clara,' replied the Countess, 'this silence is terrible; would to heaven her name, if no more had been mentioned!'

A profound knowledge of the human heart in some of its most mysterious workings, is obtained, perhaps, more from feeling than reflection. In the opinion of his mother the omission of the name of Clara in the valedictory of her son, spoke volumes, and she was not mistaken. The same keen observer noticed with dread, that even in the ravings of mental derangement, Clara had never pronounced that of Clement, whilst she had repeated that of Romuald Kholheim with the utmost execration; this seeming inconsistence the Countess clearly divined. It was evident that Clara blamed Romuald with being the cause of the desertion.—We shall see in the sequel, that, in this secret charge, even, the prescience of love was mistaken.

The best cure for a wounded mind is rapid and powerful excitement, and that cure was afforded to the residents of the castle of Meyerfield. Only a few days after the departure of Clement, the intelligence reached them of the sanguinary revolution in Poland. Early in the spring of 1794, after a demi-war of two years, General Madalinski raised the standard against the Russians in the vicinity of Warsaw; traversed the frontiers of Prussian Poland, met Kosciusko at Cracow, and declared open war with Russia. At Cracow, amid acclaiming thousands, Kosciusko was, on March 24th, 1794, declared generalissimo. The whole nation was in flame. Amongst the young heroes who accompanied Madalinski, were Clement Meyerfield and Romuald Kholheim. In desperate daring, and surrounded by men who regarded life as a mere secondary object, it was observed by every one that Clement was chivalric to a fault; but even the caution given by Madalinski himself was disregarded.

The storm at Cracow was soon followed by another at Warsaw, where, in the night of the 17th and 18th of April, the Russian garrison, amounting to nearly eight thousand men, permitted themselves to be surprised by the inhabitants, and were expelled with the loss of two thousand five hundred men.

The war was now seriously commenced; Kosciusko, well seconded by an enlightened and energetic nobility, did more, perhaps, than was ever done in any other instance under such adverse circumstances, but the effort was vain, and worse than destructive to human life. The energetic Jasinski and Wielhorski, sustained the doubtful conflict in Lithuania, whilst central Poland was inundated with blood and tears.—The campaign was desultory, but extremely active. Prussia joined with Russia, and towards the end of August, the king of Prussia in person, with forty thousand men, invested Warsaw. The fate of the city seemed inevitable, when, in the nights of September 5 and 6, the Prussians broke up their camp and rapidly retreated towards Gosen.

Now occurred one of those mysterious transactions which excite at the moment astonishment, and even stupor. The spirit of insurrection had reached Prussian Poland, and broke forth at Dantzic, Gosen, Kalitz, and Petrican.—These revolutionary movements compelled the king of Prussia to retreat from Warsaw. Yet amid these irritating scenes, and with their son, a distinguished volunteer [illegible] Kosciusko, perfect security reigned [illegible] Count and the Countess of Mey[illegible]eld. An unseen hand [illegible] over them [illegible]. Their exemption from all inquiry and [illegible]estation was then and for many years afterwards, a subject of astonishment to themselves.

The retreat of the Prussians from Warsaw so far from aiding, ruined the Polish cause. The empress of Russia now regarded the war in Lithuania and central Poland as her own, and relieved from the war with Turkey, sent an overwhelming force under General Suwarrow. Kosciusko, in a desperate attempt to prevent the junction of the two Russian armies under Suwarrow and Hersen, attacked the latter on October 10th, 1794, and was defeated, wounded, and taken prisoner. Around their General fell or were made prisoners, the pride and glory of Poland. Amongst the victims of this disastrous day, were Clement Meyerfield, and a sacred band of other young men, who, joining Julien Niemciwicz, Colonel Zaydlitz, and several other brave and desperate officers, formed a small but dreadful column of cavalry, which, surrounding Kosciusko, charged and fell, one after another, not one ceding a step, or demanding quarter.—Many were beat down and made prisoners, and amongst these was the illustrious Kosciusko.—Clement was mingled and lost amongst the undistinguished dead.

Well might an English poet exclaim over the field of Macieiowice—

"In vain, alas! in vain, ye gallant few!
From rank to rank your volley'd thunder flew
Oh! bloodiest picture in the book of time,
Sarmatia fell, unwept without a crime;
Found not a generous friend, a pitying foe,
Strength in her arms, nor mercy in her woe!
Dropp'd from his nerveless grasp the shatter'd spear,
Clos'd her bright eye, and curb'd her high career:
Hope, for a season, bade the world farewell,
And freedom shriek'd —— as Kosciusko fell."

On a wet and cold evening, the 17th of October, 1794, the seventeenth day after the fatal battle of Macieiowice, the family of Meyerfield sat silent, each indulging their own dreary reflections. The wretched and bereaved parents brooding over their blasted hopes, for already had they learned that their son lay on the bed of death with Poland. Clara Ismeana maintained that mixture of desperate fortitude and exalted sensibility which marks the conflict of nature and passion combined against moral and religious precepts. Thus were they employed whilst the wind and rain beat a tempest without, one object employing the thoughts of all, when they were roused by the tread of horses entering the court yard, and a moment after by the entrance of Niphon, the Greek servant of Clement, and with him a noble but venerable man, white with years.

The naturally grave and steady countenance of Niphon, expressed his usual respectful, but manly performance of his duty, when advancing into the hall he introduced Sergius Vaccus, the aged stranger, observing that they had met accidentally at Warsaw, and finding each destined to the same place, he, Niphon, performed the duty of guide. The garb of the faithful servitor spoke

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* Jerome, Marquis of Lucchesini, was at the period of which we speak, Prime Minister to Frederick William II. King of Prussia. The estate of Lucchesini lay at Meseritz, near Rauwitz.

an intelligible language to the mournful group. As soon as the duties of hospitality were performed to the aged stranger, Niphon produced a letter from Colonel Zaydlitz, countersigned by General Hersen, and again by the Prussian Commander at Guesna. This letter merely stated that every honor that the nature of the case would admit, was paid to the misguided but fallen Clement Meyerfield, and concluding by a pathetic allusion to the general calamities of the times.

Niphon then produced a casket, containing a very valuable watch, a present to Clement by his mother, and on the case of which was her own portrait, richly embossed and set round with brilliants, and with it a still more costly locket, containing some of the hair and the portraits of the Count, Countess and Clara. This trinket was no sooner exposed than a scream of heart-broken despair burst from the Countess, 'My son, my son! is really gone, if alive, he would never have parted from that treasure.' Tears of anguish fell from the Count as he gazed on the once expressive features of his son. Neither tear or emotion escaped from Clara; her eyes were intensely fixed on the portrait of Clement, which hung in the hall.

During this tide of painful retrospect, the aged stranger sate silent and absorbed. Niphon, after casting a look of respectful sympathy on Clara, retired.

Next morning, after a long interview between Sergius Vaccus and the Count, both together entered the breakfast room. The visible agitation of the Count alarmed the females, who dreaded some new calamity; but Clara earnestly looking a moment on the face of the Count, cast a penetrating glance on the stranger, seemed reflecting a moment, sprung forward, exclaiming, my father, my father!

It was the father of Clara, it was Sergius Vaccus Phranza, of Ismeana. This noble Greek of Constantinople, a descendant of the ancient Romano-Emperors, and one of the inhabitants of the Phanar, having been educated at Paris, possessed a good relative knowledge of Europe.—He had attended a relation, one of the Hospodars of Valachia, and was for the moment involved in the common revolutions of that dependent and dangerous office. Contracting an acquaintance with, and friendship for, a noble Pole at Bucharest, a member of the family of Sapieha, and related to that of Soltan and Meyerfield, led to the destiny of Clara. Apprised by a friend at Constantinople of the approaching change, Ismeana had time to dispose of his child, and of a large sum in gold and silver. The destination of the child and treasure we have already seen. The father, by aid of a friend in the Divan, escaped the storm, and was permitted to return to Constantinople. The unsettled state of Europe, and the dangers of his situation, induced him to leave his daughter in Poland, whilst influenced by a desire to preserve his immense wealth, he continued to lead a precarious life at the Phanar. The affairs of Turkey became more tranquil after the death of Abdul Hamed, in 1789, and the peace with Austria in 1791, and with Russia in 1792. The first years of the reign of Selim III, were disturbed and menacing, but the public mind becoming more calm, Ismeana was encouraged to recal his only child, and which resolution was strengthened by hearing the troubles in Poland. To accomplish this sacred wish, he obtained a Hati Sheriff, and letters from the Prussian, Austrian, and Russian ministers, at Constantinople, and travelling by the route of Bucharest, Jassi, Kaminiec, Lemburg and Warsaw, reached Rauwitz and the castle of Meyerfield as we have seen.

Vain would be the attempt to depict the desolation spread round the castle of Meyerfield when it was known that the second bereavement must be added to the first. All that constitutes the chain, the sacred tie between parents and children united the Count and Countess with their ward. It is a most happy organization of our nature, that the excess of suffering superinduces forgetfulness of self; and it was in obedience to one of the highest laws of human life, that, three persons between whom the most tender affection existed were separated, with no hope of ever meeting again on earth; and who, when thus parting, cast upon each other a tearless, a last, a heart-rending gaze, scarcely breathing Adieu!

(To be Continued.)

To the Editor of the New York American.

The enclosed sketch may, or may not be amusing. It was done in haste and carelessly, but is true.

A SKETCH.—In coming from Coventry to Birmingham, I found myself on the top of the mail coach, alongside the first genuine specimen of a John Bull that I had met with since I landed in England. He was about 50 years of age, tall, well made and athletic. His complexion was fresh, indeed sanguine; sensitive nose, projection was full—between which and [illegible] firm compressed chin—and then [illegible] of double chin [illegible] displayed a dou[illegible] were slightly tinged with [illegible] which escaped down the crevices o[illegible] mouth. His dress was also decidedly co[illegible] indicating a man of independent circumstances, [illegible] above want and the fashion. A blue coat with yellow buttons, drab small clothes, white top boots, white Marseilles waistcoat, cravat rather dirty, and tied round his neck like a rope, and a broad brimmed hat. As he arranged a desk for nought greatcoat under him, and settled his broad quarters slowly down, he gave me a look which said as plainly as words could say, "Halloo friend! let you be who you will, I don't care a d—n for you." He however gave me a side nod, and, for civility's sake, said "fine weather this afternoon." To this I yielded a cheerful assent. It was my habit to either make the first approach to the John Bulls, or to improve one from them on the instant, or I might have come home as ignorant of them as I went. I also suffered myself to pass for a while as an Englishman, to hear those admissions they never make to foreigners.

Just at the moment a dash'ng equipage passed us at a furious rate; and as the street was narrow, several persons made a narrow escape.

"D—n these 'ere upstarts," says he; "they must make a splash if they die for it, and kill other folks too for that matter. These Lords are no more for common folks than for cattle; but John Bull isn't the man to be trod on. Too many Lords in this country, rot 'em. Just like rats in a malt house; I wish I had 'em in a trap."

He then informed me he was an extensive maltster, and had been to London to be questioned by ministers.

"An eternal gret city is Lon'on; can buy all the world and more besides. More money in Lon'on than in the whole arth—took awaiter up all the world and Old England too, if she don't look sharp. Have ever been to Lon'on? eh! Well it a tarnal gret sight to see! You must know I writ a book on malting—astonished every body! I'm the devil to git to the bottom of things. So Harry Goulburn he sends for me to tell him all about it. A nice man that Goulburn—but knows nothing of malting; I can wind him round my finger at that business. It's astonishing how little these fellers knows, hey! I saw the Duke, too—devil of a feller to fight, but knows no more about malting than my foot. I could lick the whole kit of them at that business with one hand, as easy as Wellington licked the party voos. He's a gret general that's certain; he could lick the hull world as easy as turn his thumb.—The British are the devil when they set out on a thing, eh! wont stop short of h—ll itself when once fairly started."

Says I, "Do you think he'll fight the Russians?"—"The Russians! what presumption for the Russians to think of fitein old England! The Duke 'ud flog 'em in two minits." Perhaps," says I, "he would do it if it were not for the taxes and national debt." "Pooh! what's the national debt?—the city of Lon'on alone would pay it in two minits; and as for the taxes, let 'em take off the duty on malt, and every thing 'ull go right." "That and the tythes," says I. "Yes, d—n the Clergy, for a useless set of bloodsuckers—a lazy set of reckless scamps, feeding on sinecures and the bowels of the poor—rot 'em, I wish old England was well rid on 'em. Then I always found a sore subject, and one that is lowering the nation towards irreligion faster than all other things combined.

I then made myself known as an American, and told him we had no tithes and few taxes. An American, eh! Where from—Columbia?" No. "From Mexico!" No. "From Peru!" No. "Where then?" North America—United States. "Oh, aye, somewhere near Canady, aye—thought you looked foreign. Any manufactories? must be rum'nous! How long did it take you to learn English?" I have only been in England two weeks; they all talk as I do in America. "Come, that's a good 'un, make me believe that. I thought from your tinge that you was a foreigner from the first. Queer sort of farmers, I guess, in your country, eh? Suppose if some on 'em were in the field with them reapers, they would take 'em for wild beasts, eh? and chase 'em." "What (says I) do you think of me? I am a farmer's son." "You! you! why, you have been in England, and learnt a thing or two. There's Brummagem! look! smoking like all hell—an eternal gret city! Have ever been to Brum'm'm?" No. "Well, then, you'll have something to brag of, when you get home, hey?"

On arriving at the "Hen and Chickens" hotel, he descended, pulled out a handful of silver, and paid the coachman, and bade me adieu by saying "I wish you well, friend," and trudged off with his drab great-coat on his arm.

MUNGO PARK.

The following (says Lander) appeared the most accurate and best authenticated version of the dismal story of the deaths of Park and Martin that I was enabled to obtain whilst I was in the country:—The voyagers had reached Youri in safety, and were in intimate and familiar terms with its Sultan, father to the reigning Prince, who entreated them to finish their journey through the country by land, instead of proceeding down the Quorra to the salt water; observing, that the people inhabiting the islands and the borders of the river were ferocious in their manners, and would not suffer their canoe to proceed without having first rifled it of its contents, and exposed them to every species of indignity and insult, and that if their lives were spared, they would infallibly be detained as domestic slaves.—This evil report was considered as the effect of jealousy and prejudice; and, disregarding the prudent counsel of the Sultan of Youri, the ill fated adventurers proceeded down the Quorra as far as the island of Bousa, from whence their strange looking canoe was observed by one or two of the inhabitants, whose shouts brought numbers of their companions, armed with bows and arrows, to the spot. At that time the manœuvres of the Fulatahs had begun to be the general talk of the black population of the country, so that the people of Housa, who had only heard of that war-like nation, fancied Mr. Park and his associates to be some of them, coming with the intention of taking their town, and subjugating its inhabitants. Under this impression they saluted the unfortunate Britons from the beach with showers of missiles and poisoned arrows, which were returned by the latter with a discharge of musketry. A small white flag had been previously waved by our countrymen, in token of their peaceful intentions; but this symbol not being understood by the people of Housa, they continued firing arrows, till they were joined by the whole male population of the island, when the unequal contest was renewed with greater violence than ever. In the meantime the Travellers, with the blacks they had with them, kept firing unceasingly amongst the multitude on shore, killing many, and wounding a still greater number, till their ammunition being expended, and seeing every hope of life cut off, they threw their goods overboard, and desiring their sable assistants to swim towards the beach, locked themselves firmly in each other's arms, and springing into the water, instantly sank, and were never seen again. The bodies of the two slaves who attempted to save their lives by swimming, were pierced with a grove of arrows, but they subsequently recovered from the effects of their wounds, and were certainly alive when we were at Housa, but, as I understood afterwards, they were carefully concealed, in order to prevent our making any inquiries of them relative to the affair. Resistance being thus at an end, the floating property had been eagerly laid hold of by the people of Housa, and taken in triumph to their city. In the evening they formed a circle round it, and for several days and nights nothing was to be seen or heard but feasting and rejoicing; but it happened that before their revelries were well over, an infectious disease, whereof they had not previously had the most distant idea, raged in the island, and swept off the Sultan, with numbers of his subjects; and it was remarked, that those who had been most active in the destruction of the strangers were cut off to a man, expiring in great agony. The people endeavored to appease the wrath of the white man's God (by whose instrumentality they were firmly persuaded the destroying plague had reached them) by the offering of sacrifices, and afterwards by setting fire to all the articles found on the surface of the water; shortly after which, it is asserted, the pestilence left the island. Meantime the news of the occurrence, and its fatal results, spread like wild fire through the neighboring states; and the people of Housa were stigmatized with a reproachful epithet, for having been guilty of so heinous a crime. Hence the studied reserve of the reigning Sultan and his subjects, which no consideration could tempt them to break through, so as to enter into the details of the tragedy; and hence also the expressions, so beneficial to us in those regions, and so prevalent amongst all ranks and conditions: "Do not hurt the white men: for if you do, you will perish like the people of Housa!"

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COMMUNICATION.

MR. EDITOR,—The object of this is to sooth the wounded feelings, and to point out the remedies for the distress of your fair correspondent, Miss Mary Ann S——. I undertake this the more readily, under the belief that aught which tends to alleviate the distress of the fair portion of the creation, will, from so *gallant* an Editor, prove not unacceptable.

I would recommend, in the first place, that, in order to [illegible] the "impertinent remarks" of "coarser jumping [illegible] the ladies should not, when walking for exercise, [illegible] ally, use for business

[illegible] and walking without pattens

Second [illegible] the feet, they would not offend [illegible] turned toward them as they pass. And thirdly, to avoid remarks respecting their "spanking streit gare," let them remain at home; for that it is necessary they should go to the other extreme—and remain constantly immured within their dwellings—but there is a due medium, by the observance of which, their health will not be liable to suffer, nor their ears be shocked by such remarks as those complained of by the young lady who has so nobly undertaken to advocate her sex.

The fourth and last difficulty, with Miss S——, is, that the male portion of the community persist in *taking the house*. Now this, Mr. Editor, I conceive to be more within the power of the ladies to remedy than any of the others. All that is requisite is, for them to keep as close to the *wall* as possible instead of keeping midway of the pavement; and the *impertinent, vain, and ignorant creatures* will then, in spite of themselves, be compelled to yield.

By the observance of these rules it is humbly hoped that the distressed fair may find relief.

REMEDICUS.

Reported for the Saturday Evening Post.

POLICE OFFICE.

MONDAY MORNING, May 17, 1830.

One of the watchmen ushered into the office a colored woman whom he accused of making a disturbance last night, by abusing some persons in the street. A more intrepid figure and countenance could scarcely be imagined. A faded Madrass handkerchief in the form of a turban, ornamented her head—her other dress had suffered some discomposure in her recent nocturnal adventures, and in endeavoring to escape from the guardians of the night, she had lost both shoes, and therefore appeared, according to the phrase, "in her stocking feet."

Placing her arms a-kimbo, and regarding the Mayor and his clerks with a very steady countenance, she waited for the interrogatories.

"What is your name?" said the Mayor. "Carolina Augusta Williams," she replied—with an accent that discovered how little she was ashamed of her regal appellation.

The watchman then proceeded to state the particulars of her offence. He had suffered her to pass him once in Vine street without molestation, she declaiming all the while in a manner very offensive to the ears of fastidious persons; but finding soon after that she had commenced a course of lectures of the same nature in Race street, he immediately gave chase. Such scampering—Sancta Maria!—the feats of swiftness on Allen's course were nothing in comparison.—We have no doubt but some future member of an Antiquarian Society will ascribe the etymology of the name *Race* street to this very circumstance.

"Are you married?" said the Mayor.

"To-be sure, I am" said Carolina Augusta, in a tone of resentment that the Mayor should suspect her of maidenly inexperience; "but blast my eyes," continued the lady, "if my husband shall pay any thing for me; I will go to jail first." O ye extravagant help-mates, who run your husbands into continual expenses, mark the words of Carolina Augusta Williams, and profit by her example.—"I won't have no bail, nuther," said the wandering damsel, using two negatives, which the Mayor counterpoised with one affirmative, and so sent her off to prison immediately.

Several complaints of assault and battery were lodged by colored persons, the particulars of which do not deserve a detail.

A project is on foot, we understand, to tear down and rebuild that section of the High Street Market which extends from Third to Fourth street; with what object we are at a loss to conjecture, unless to make a profitable job for those who may have the good luck to be employed in the work. Some repairs in the wood work may possibly be necessary; but no one can look at the building without seeing that, though not precisely, in all respects, what it would have been made if built lately, it is very little inferior to the new ones, and that the improvements to be made cannot be worth one tenth of what they must cost. To little matters of this sort our citizens should pay more attention than they generally seem to bestow on them. They should not content themselves with taking city affairs in hand once a year; with electing to the Councils the best men they can find—which we are ready to acknowledge is always done, whatever party has the upper hand—and then leaving them, for a twelve-month, without information, question, exhortation, or remonstrance, from their constituents—as if it were as unsafe to meddle with them as with a mail-coach driver on his box, or with a cook in her own kitchen. Above all, care should be taken to keep down, in every quarter, any disposition to the promotion of *jobbing*. This is a constant subject of complaint with the citizens of LONDON; and to those who think that we are in no danger of ever rivalling the extravagance of the modern BABYLON, we may observe that the statements we lately noticed, of the annual expenses with which our friends of NEW-YORK are saddled, are enough to make every prudent man look about him.—*Chron.*

About eight, last Monday evening, a bold attempt at robbery was committed on the store of Messrs. STOCKMAN and PEPPER, No. 46 Chesnut street, a few doors west of Second. On the private alley, which runs along the east side of their store, two doors were forced; the locks of that on the outside being broken, and the interior having been forced off its hinges.—Captain GARWOOD, who formerly commanded a vessel sailing from this port, but now keeps a dry-good store in Second street—his lot reaching to the alley mentioned—heard a noise which he thought suspicious; and sent his son round to the entrance of the alley on Chesnut street. The lad went there, and found a man who rushed towards him, with his hands in his pockets, as if to take out pistols. The youth very properly drew back, and the man escaped. Captain GARWOOD entered the alley from the rear of his own premises, and gave chase to a fellow whom he saw coming out of the side door of Messrs. STOCKMAN and PEPPER'S store. Not being able to overtake him, he came back to the door; but found no one inside. The rogues left behind them a bottle of phosphorus, a crowbar, a skeleton key, and a hat, with the names HAYNES and JAGGET, 206 Broadway, New-York. A reward is offered for the detection of the villains.—*Ib.*

Mr. Upton, the keeper of the Refectory, in Dock above Second, has, within the last month, made an improvement in the culinary department of his establishment, by which he will be able to conduct his business much more economically and much more conveniently than formerly. It consists of an apparatus for boiling, roasting, stewing and baking, all by one fire of Lehigh coal. The boiler is self-supplying and the supply is so regulated that there can be no danger of explosion from want of water. Two safety valves guard against accidents from the steam being raised too high. The surplus steam is used for heating a bath in the third story.

By the aid of this apparatus which fills but little more space than is commonly occupied by a Lancaster county kitchen chimney, Mr. Upton can cook a dinner for a hundred persons. From the experience of the past month, he judges that the saving of fuel will be very considerable.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

There were 58 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week—30 adults and [illegible] under one year of age—[illegible] children—16 [illegible] were occasioned by consumption.

William Bate, of the city of Camden, had in the Philadelphia market, on Saturday, the 15th instant, early potatoes, taken from vines grown from potatoes planted this spring; the earliest, perhaps, ever produced in a field or lot in our climate.

Green peas were plentiful in our market on Wednesday, at one dollar per bushel.

For the accommodation of the debilitated and aged, and in accordance with a wish very generally expressed, the councils have provided the Washington Square with benches.

The Register of Pennsylvania gives the following measurement of the city plot:—From Schuylkill to Delaware, 12,348 feet; from Vine to South Streets, 5,371 feet.

The Franklin Institute have resolved to fit up the room lately occupied by the United States Courts, as a reading room for the members of the Society. The Library and Cabinet are to be arranged in it.

Large quantities of strawberries, of a most generous size, were brought to this city for sale Tuesday. We understand they were raised in Maryland. The price was fifty cents per quart.

The society of 'Odd Fellows,' on Tuesday dedicated their new Hall in south Fifth street, with the appropriate ceremonies peculiar to that confraternity. The junior officers of the society were present from Baltimore; and after the services at the Hall, a very large number of the members dined at the Philadelphia Hotel, in north Second street.

They who delight in music may spend part of a summer evening most pleasantly in Market street, above Eighth or Ninth; we don't exactly remember which. The neighbourhood is charmed by two hand-organs, belonging to two waxworks, within fifteen feet of each other. When we last heard them, one was grinding the poachers, the other the hundredth psalm. The opposite side of the way is quite near enough.

Broad street is now open to Passyunk road; a great convenience to those who, preferring the level to the picturesque, take their walks or rides in that part of the county. It is not yet smooth enough for wheels.

The grass in the State-House yard was mowed some days ago; and that in Washington Square is now going down before the sythe.—On the trees, we understand, the microscope shows myriads of worms invisible to the naked eye.

The Pittsburg Gazette states that the small steamboat Odd Fellow plies regularly between Pittsburgh and Brownsville. Her draft of water is so small, that she will probably be able to continue to perform her trips during the whole season. She presents a very great accommodation to travellers going westward on the National Road, who, by embarking at Brownsville, will save about fifty-five miles of land travelling on their route to Wheeling.

The destruction of the printing office of the Detroit Gazette by fire, was mentioned some two or three weeks ago. It has been satisfactorily ascertained that the fire was kindled by a man named Ulysses G. Smith, a journeyman printer, late in the employ of the editor of the Gazette. Smith has been arrested.

There are two ways of putting down and quieting opposition—the law of kindness and the law of force.—The law of force is resorted to by despots and tyrants—the law of kindness, with an amendment of all evils causing complaint and opposition, is that which is always employed by the virtuous and the good.

The cravat owes its name and invention to the Germans, and was first adopted by a regiment of Croats in the year 1636. *Croat*, being pronounced *Cro-at*, was easily corrupted into *cravat*.

We learn by the brig Thatcher, from Vera Cruz, that on the 24th and 25th of April, a heavy gale was experienced at that place, which caused considerable damage. The schooner Nestor carried away her head, cut water, shrouds, mainboom, gib boom, and sprang her bowsprit. A French brig and a Mexican schooner were driven on shore—the schooner was got off without much damage, the brig was abandoned.

A Bear of a large size was killed a few days past on the farm of Dr. James Norcum, about 5 miles below this place. We understand the bear came out in the open field where the negroes where at work, and approached so near them that they commenced beating him with their hoes, and succeeded in forcing him to climb a tree, out of which, as soon as a gun was procured, he was shot.—*Edenton Gaz.*

The Colony of Blacks, in Upper Canada, is said to be very flourishing, consisting already of more than eleven hundred persons. Some of the poor settlers are, however, in distress and donations are solicited. Austin Stewart, of Rochester, is appointed agent to receive donations.

The trial of Judge Peck, of Missouri, under the impeachment by the House of Representatives, is postponed to the next session of Congress. Judge Peck was attended at the Bar by Mr. Wurt, the late distinguished Attorney General of the U. States, as his Counsel.

The Louisville Advertiser, of the first of May, mentions a report that one of the boilers of the Feliciana, on her passage to New-Orleans, had burst, but that no lives were lost.

The Tioga N. Y. Gazette of the 8th inst. says that there were 244 rattle snakes killed in Lawrence township the preceding week, some of them very large. One person killed 94 in one day. They were principally killed on Oak Hill.

The financial expenses of the city of Troy, N. Y. last year, amounted to $31,412 20—leaving a balance in the Treasury of $7,136 40. The Corporation are about to fill up the lots of the lower grounds of the city, thereby improving the health and appearance of that place.

The celebration of the hundredth birth day of a venerable citizen named Malatiah Mason, of Thompson, Connecticut, took place on the 30th ultimo. A sermon was preached on the occasion, and a collection of $40 made for his benefit. He has been a member of the church seventy years, was a mason by trade, as well as by name; always worked hard, lived temperately, possessed an almost undisturbed cheerfulness and equanimity of mind; and lives to see around him, 6 children, 53 grand children, 150 great grand children, and quite a number of great great grand children.

Capital punishment has been abolished in Egypt for all but political offences. Persons convicted of murder are to be confined at hard labor for ten, twenty, thirty years, or for life.

A stage driver named Rudolph Cole, lost his life on Tuesday last, at Clark's Ferry, in attempting to save one of the stage horses that had jumped into the canal, from drowning.

Prince Dimidoff was lately killed in a duel in Florence by Count de Rosenberg. The latter fled towards Milan, but was there stabbed with a poignard by a chasseur who was much attached to the Prince.

There are now four thousand five hundred and eighty six Bible Societies in Christendom, of which number six hundred and fifty are in the United States.

The New-York Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, celebrated its third anniversary on Wednesday. The children attached to these schools amount to nearly 2000. The annual report of the society gives an interesting and flattering account of its increase within the last year.

The Governor and Council (Senate) of New Jersey, are now sitting at a court to try Henry Miller, Esq. a justice of the peace for Hunterdon county. It was decided that the court had a right to transact business, notwithstanding the adjournment *sine die* of the legislature.

The Trenton State Gazette in [illegible] the [illegible] of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company says, "We understand that upwards of six thousand two hundred shares of the stock are taken by individuals, only one hundred of which are owned by citizens of other states. This is, therefore, emphatically a Jersey company.

The Union Canal has been doing a fine business this season, eight to fifteen boats enter the basin, freighted with lumber, flour, grain, &c. daily.

The man, who about three weeks ago, attacked two ladies in Boston, with the intention, as is supposed by some, of stealing the veil of one and the indispensable of the other, has been sentenced (says the Boston Commercial Gazette) to the *State Prison for five years.*

Gov. Barbour has lost his election to the Virginia Legislature.

The House of Representatives, on Friday, by a vote of 126 to 63, concurred in the amendment of the Senate to the joint resolution fixing on the 31st instant as the day of adjournment of Congress.

WANTS.—A poor man's wants may be satisfied when he hath obtained what he wants; but the covetous man labors of an incurable want, because he wants that which he hath, as well as that which he hath not.

The story that went about a little while ago, that a very large fortune had been left in Holland, which for want of heirs in that country, had descended to several families in New Jersey, turns out to be unfounded; the Dutch minister in this country has authorized the denial of it. It was only one of the wonderous stretchers of the Bulletin.

It is expected that the whole line of the Schuylkill canal from this city to Mount Carbon, will be open to-day.

Between the 9th and 13th inst. there arrived at the port of Providence, R. I. one brig, thirty two schooners, and two sloops, loaded with lumber, estimated at two millions of feet, exclusive of shingles, clapboards and lathes.

There are inscribed on the rolls at Columbia, S. C. the names of *four hundred and eight* Attorneys at Law, and *two hundred and fifty seven* Solicitors in Equity.

The inhabitants of several towns in Massachusetts, have voted to dispense with the use of mourning apparel.

The editor of the Michigan Sentinel says his paper is the oldest in the district, he adds that he wishes it was the most respectable. This is modest, and as such from an editor is worthy of record.

One thousand two hundred strangers, all seeking the west, arrived in the village of Buffalo during the three days ending the 11th inst. and have most of them taken passage up the lake for various ports. A large proportion of this number consists of English emigrants, who are seeking a home in our new states and territories.

The brig Fame, from Havana, left 2nd of May, U. S. ship of war Falmouth, for Pensacola, and Peacock just arrived. All well.

The barque Octavia of Boston, which has arrived at that city in sixty three days from Palermo has brought the bones of an elephant which were carried to that place two hundred years ago.

Two of the trained horses belonging to a company of equestrians, were drowned on Monday last, between Pottsville and Port Carbon. They were hauling a load of tan to Port Carbon, the horses became frightened, which caused them to rush down into one of the dams, and were drowned before assistance to extricate them could be obtained.

A single manufactory in New York employs forty men in glass-cutting.

We observe with pleasure, that the City of New-Orleans continues to improve. The Mayor, in his late message, states that the pavements and lights have been extended—that the style of the buildings now erected is elegant, and that, as the streets become better regulated, the ravages of disease must be much more circumscribed. With all these improvements too, it seems that the current expenditures fall short of the revenues of the city.

The lower part of Virginia was visited with a hail-storm on Thursday last. The hail lay upon the ground to the depth of six inches two hours after the storm.

In compliance with the petition of the Massachusetts Society for the Suppression of Intemperance, it was ordered that bands of music be stationed upon the common on the afternoons and evenings of election day and the 4th of July; the expense to the city not to exceed eighty dollars.

The number of Students in the University of Virginia is one hundred and thirty-three.

Lead was selling at Galena, on the 19th ult. at $1 62 1-2 per hundred pounds.

The Ohio river was five feet above low water mark at Pittsburgh, on Friday.

The Harrisburg Chronicle of the 17th instant, says—The Pennsylvania Canal, from Middletown to Clark's Ferry, is in complete operation.

The deaths in Baltimore, last week, were 27—males 16, females 11—coloured 9, including one slave.

Four rattlesnakes were killed on Ball Mountain, Adams, Mass. on the 9th inst., one of which had twenty-five rattles, another nineteen, and a third two.

The wheat in Maryland is suffering very much from the ravages of the Hessian Fly.

On Friday last, a company of hardy raftsmen arrived at Sing-Sing, N. York, in twenty-one days from Troy, with about 2500 hemlock dock logs, destined for the prison dock, and several thousand feet of massy squared timber. These men have lived during that time in a small hut, placed upon the floating timber, without any apparent injury to their health or spirits.

At nine o'clock, on Monday evening, George Reed, stepping on board a steamboat, at Newcastle, fell into the river, and was drowned. He has left a wife and two children.

Mr. Williams' New York Annual Register contains a list of more than 1200 clergymen, belonging to different religious denominations of that State.

The Columbus Geo. Enquirer contains a letter dated 20th April, to the President of the United States, signed by eleven Chiefs and head men of the Creek nation, praying to be protected in their present situation, and objecting to emigrate beyond the Mississippi.

The Rev. J. Gallaudet has resigned his office as principal of the American Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Hartford. The New York Commercial Advertiser mentions that Mr. Weld, of this city, will be solicited to succeed Mr. Gallaudet.

It is estimated that more than fifty-three thousand foreigners landed at New York last year.

The deaths in New-York, last week, were 103—men, 30—women, 24—boys, 26—girls, 13.

The deaths in Charleston, in the week ending with the 9th, were fourteen,—of whom six were blacks. A negro boy, bitten by a dog on the 26th of January, was attacked by Hydrophobia on the 5th instant, and died on the 7th.

During the late cruize of the Peacock, in the Gulf of Mexico, a sailor was blown from the top gallant-mast-royal-yard into the sea, 150 feet.—He was picked up with difficulty, but had sustained no serious injury.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—We are informed, that, on Wednesday last, a Coal Mine was discovered on the property of Mr. Peter Dager, in Whitemarsh township, Montgomery county. The workmen had penetrated but a few feet, when our informant was present; and several considerable lumps of the mineral were produced, which bore the appearance of good coal—some of which were sent to undergo the testing process. Further particulars shall be given next week.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAIL ROAD.—We understand that at a meeting of the Directors of the Camden and Amboy Rail Road, held at Mount Holly, on the 15th instant, it was decided that active operations should be immediately commenced, and that proper measures were adopted to secure the surveyors &c. necessary to a decision upon its location. It is understood from the communications directed to the board by the Engineers to be employed, that they may be expected to be on the line on or before the 1st of June.

A LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY was chartered at the late session of the NEW YORK LEGISLATURE. The eagerness with which the stock has been taken is thus noticed in the EVENING POST:—"The associates, who were named in the bill, took six hundred and ten thousand dollars of the stock, leaving three hundred and ninety thousand to be subscribed for by individuals. The books were opened yesterday, and about twelve millions were subscribed. As only ten per cent. was required to be deposited, the commissioners had in hand two hundred thousand dollars more than the whole capital of the Corporation. The stock was distributed this morning by lottery, and as five per cent. premium was offered for it by the brokers yesterday, there was a great anxiety manifested to ascertain who were the fortunate persons that had drawn prizes. The result was made known about twelve o'clock, by posting the names up in different bulletin offices. There were about 37 blanks to a prize. The stock was sold this day at the Board of Brokers for six per cent. advance. Does the eagerness with which this stock has been sought for indicate any thing but a disposition for speculation? Or is it an evidence of money being plenty in our market, and of a desire to make investments which will yield a fair interest?

The editor of the MINER'S JOURNAL complains already that POTTSVILLE needs the services of a Scavenger; and calls on the Council of the Borough for the appointment of a functionary so indispensable in a populous and busy town. We cannot advise them to import one from this city. The editor of the Journal also says:—"The improvement in our stage routes is wonderful—distance is almost overcome by the superiority of accommodation afforded, and what was a few years ago a week's journey is now easily performed from the rising to the setting of the sun. We are particularly fortunate in this respect; the ease and convenience of the conveyance between here and Philadelphia is much to be praised. We have three lines continually running, and their only opposition appears to be exhibited in their zeal to accommodate the public.—This will have the effect, during the ensuing season to render our place a favorite resort for travellers, who journey for no other purpose than to see nature in its grandeur, or the works of art in their magnificence. For such, Pottsville will afford peculiar charms: our mines, and the different mechanical [illegible] in our vicinity will yield satisfaction to [illegible] as we have every reason to expect the [illegible] tion of several new hotels in a very sh[illegible] we would invite the attention of tra[illegible] our vicinity. They will here find what [illegible] can achieve; they will find a populati[illegible] midst of a comparative wilderness—[illegible] see a place which six years ago was [illegible] name teeming with inhabitants, and [illegible] with the din of business, and they wi[illegible] our rail roads, canals and other impro[illegible] that which will amply repay a week's [illegible] our Borough."

AMERICAN CALICOES.—It is not [illegible] known to the public that the art of cal[illegible]ing is now brought as near perfection [illegible] country as it is in Europe, and that at t[illegible] *Print Works*, at Belleville, in New Je[illegible]tant only eight miles from the Ferry, u[illegible] 4000 pieces, or 120,000 yards, are print[illegible]ly. We visited these works a few da[illegible] and were surprised to witness the ex[illegible] perfection to which the enterprising pr[illegible] have brought this branch of busines[illegible] works are very extensive, and embrac[illegible] themselves, not only the necessary ap[illegible] of Printing works, but shops for the [illegible] ture of all the patterns, forms and too[illegible] are required in conducting the establish[illegible] Upwards of two hundred persons are e[illegible] employed.—*N. Y. Journal of Commer[illegible]*

SENTENCES.—The following convicted sentence on Saturday at New-York:

James Agnew, a young man of ge[illegible] pearance, convicted of a grand larce[illegible] Bank Coffee House, in stealing about $[illegible] a fellow boarder, was adjudged to be i[illegible] in the State Prison at *Sing Sing* for the [illegible] two years; Charles L. Peterson, 20, [illegible] sault upon the keepers of the House of [illegible] and maiming one of them was adjudge[illegible] State Prison for the term of ten years; [illegible] Cozzens, jr. 23, for a grand larceny [illegible] House of Refreshments, to the State P[illegible] the term of two years; James Ryan, [illegible] man about 20, convicted of stealing a [illegible] of shoes from the store of Amos F[illegible] was sentenced to the State Prison for [illegible] of three years; John Hegan, convicted [illegible] my, was sentenced to the State Prison [illegible] term of three years; Lloyd Langdon [illegible] Johnson, and John W. H. Jackson, bl[illegible] victed of grand larceny, were adjudged [illegible] same imprisonment for the term of thr[illegible] James Ryerson, for breaking the Pen[illegible] two years to State Prison; Henry Brig[illegible] for a grand larceny, was sentenced to [illegible] to State Prison; Abner B. Phelps, for [illegible] was sentenced to the State Prison for t[illegible] of seven years; Martin Baker, for keep[illegible] orderly house, was sentenced to the Pen[illegible] for the term of six months.

An outrage, of the most aggravated [illegible] ter, was committed upon a little girl [illegible] years old, at Powles Hook, Jersey [illegible] Thursday last, by a negro. The villain [illegible] rested on Saturday, and safely lodged [illegible] ensack jail. The little girl is considered [illegible] physicians to be in a very critical condi[illegible] great was the excitement when the circu[illegible] was made known, that nearly the whole [illegible] turned out in pursuit of the ruffian. [illegible] finally apprehended by some of his [illegible] who could with great difficulty be re[illegible] from inflicting summary vengeance upo[illegible]

"THAT ARE" MATTRESS.—A New [illegible] holsterer stuffs his mattresses with sh[illegible] are very pretty, very soft, and very el[illegible] young man who was determined to be c[illegible] fortable, purchased the article, and sle[illegible] nights very sweetly upon it. The fea[illegible] he thoughtlessly thurst a pin into the h[illegible] with a gentle humming in the ear, [illegible] murmur of a wind harp, fell soundly as[illegible] the morning he awoke stiff and sore to [illegible] and found himself separated from the s[illegible] by only two thicknesses of oil canvas [illegible] sheet. We have not learned whether [illegible] up his mattress or burned it.—*New [illegible] Chronicle.*

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.—[illegible] 5th inst. Mr. Mason Wood, of Stratfo[illegible] gomery county, went down into a well [illegible] feet deep, for the purpose of cleaning [illegible] quick-sand which had run in about [illegible] depth; when standing on two opposite [illegible] the bottom, one of them gave way—[illegible] spring to ascend by means of a rope, [illegible] at that instant struck him on the [illegible] knocked him down, and the whole mass [illegible] fell in and covered him to the depth of [illegible] *six feet!* The only part free, his hand [illegible] happened to be confined so near his m[illegible] he could brush the earth away, gai[illegible] by that means a chance to breathe. [illegible] his hand had been confined [illegible] any o[illegible] tion, he must have been suffocated [illegible] quantity which kept constantly falling [illegible] sequence of moving the stone above. [illegible] taken out in about six hours and the [illegible] very much bruised, but having no bone[illegible] and appears in a fair way to recover.

The manner in which the stone [illegible] out deserves to be noticed; three wate[illegible] laid across the well, and four log chai[illegible] pended from them, forming loops, in w[illegible] laid two plank across them, whil[illegible] a scaffold for two men to stand upon [illegible] the stone from those below; and when [illegible] scaffold required, other chains were ha[illegible] them, which formed loops below, in wh[illegible] plank were placed, and so on alternate[illegible] bottom, making *eight scaffolds* in the [illegible] By this means the stone were taken out [illegible] less time than would have been required [illegible] them out in buckets, by a windlass; [illegible] dering the anxiety natural on such an [illegible] and the great number of people pres[illegible] thing was managed with great regard [illegible] care.—*Little Falls Gazette.*

VICISSITUDES OF LIFE.—An in[illegible] a singular character lately occurr[illegible] vicinity of Rochester. The Re[illegible] Whitehouse, Pastor of St. Luke's [illegible] pal) Church, in Rochester, was [illegible] while in discharge of his duties in [illegible] of Brighton, that two young girls [illegible] spring of a minister of the English [illegible] were in a very destitute condition [illegible] neighbourhood. Further enquiry [illegible] in finding them in the wretched [illegible] some coloured people. This was [illegible] their story:—Their father, the Re[illegible] Barlow, was a clergyman of the [illegible] Church—was a native of Leicest[illegible] became a curate in the Island of Ja[illegible] whence he emigrated to New York; [illegible] terwards to Rochester. The family [illegible] in Buffalo street, where the wife di[illegible] ing the

cinnati American of the 6th inst. no- of the late steamboat explosions, says: ecting incident, which we are informed authority actually occurred, will jus- her opinion. Two persons returning from country to their homes, had the misfor- to be dreadfully scalded, by one of the first on that occurred. They underwent ex- of suffering, both from extreme pain want of good attention. Having, how- ed through all this, they had the good, turned out, the hard fortune partially to and were removed on board another the hope of reaching Louisville. That never realized:—another explosion ore fatal than the first and their exis- ence terminated."

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—We the St. Lawrence Gazette, that a boat, owned by E. H. Dodd and of Brownville, Jefferson county, called ville," was burnt to the water's edge the 5th inst. about thirty miles over ugh, while making her first trip on the the left Brownville for the latter place cipally with ashes, pork, beer, and and when within a few miles of Alex- the fire communicated to the wood- work under the furnace, and from thence ough the lining on both sides. When had made such progress as to preclude of saving the boat, she was run into Bay, and as much of the cargo as it could be come at was thrown over- We have not learned that any lives were s loss of the boat is a serious calamity ; some of the proprietors of which, ood, are men who had embarked their arry in the laudable, but unfortunate

From the Albany Argus, May 17.

steered by one of the directors of the ring the steam boat Ohio, that that engaged in a race with the De Witt few days since, as stated in this paper. a passenger on that evening on board Clinton, and we know that she was a race. It was understood in New a race was to take place. And we informed by passengers on board the same evening, that they supposed was engaged in it, and that it was a ed, well understood by the command- ers; and that bets were pending, their respective companies or owners, individuals.

view of the case, we choose to ex- disapprobation of a practice at all ardous and improper, and at this time, serious accidents by steamboat explo- multiplying upon us, peculiarly objec-

ARRIVAL.—On Wednesday last, arrived at this place from a northern the state of New York, (the name of has escaped our memory) with a car- He embarked upon the Susque- at Otsego, in that state, descended to , entered the Union Canal, and safely himself in the Basin, at the west end of town.—*Reading Jour.*

CULTURAL WAREHOUSE.—This build- ds from Market to Ann street, Boston, r stories high. A large portion of it is agricultural implements, trees, shrubs, . It is well patronized by farmers and and is a museum for the curious. The r of the implements, &c. is *J. R. New-* of the trees, seeds, &c. *J. B. Russell,* blishes the New England Farmer in the ding.

Post.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1830.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

—In the third ode of "Horace in Ph'a- ean W. line 1, for *humana*, read *huma-*

e correspondents are too grave and didac- e morality of our readers, who take up a pa- ended not to be instructed in the common ed morality, but as a mere matter of entet- ese pieces treat of subjects, the novelty of ve long since been exhausted, and should at least are obliged to exclude many well written account of their length, which we would ish without the least shade of reluctance. the warm hopes of the "Green Mountain Bard," ll see a little cleared away from around The verses he has sent us shall be pub-

the good an opinion of our correspondent to confide him to any paragraph of condem- in many in the note he has sent us, we will he pieces have been mislaid, but we hope not will endeavor to find them, and think we may see a publication.

" forthcoming.

" received.

" rejected.

"Harry Highflyer," "S. R." and several have let us an early appearance.

thentic historical memoir of the Schuyl- ng Company of the State, in Schuylkill, establishment on that romantic stream, Philadelphia, in the year 1732, by the pre- —By a member." This is a handsome lume, containing two hundred pages, the memoirs of the Gloucester Fox Club. There are several beautiful en- ings. The frontispiece represents "the of the State in Schuylkill." The other ers a portrait of Robert Wharton, late of Philadelphia—a view of the town of on, on the Delaware—and a full length of James Cattell, a celebrated and ac- complished huntsman. The typographi- execution of this work is excellent, and the arrangement is very creditable to its pub- r, Josiah Dobson, of Philadelphia.

A NEW PAPER.

Irishmen of this city, who has hitherto been en- ged in the manufacture of umbrellas, has recently ed the resolution of issuing a new paper, under title of "The Responder." The Responder is to ar, (not even whether the subscribers are) but deals altogether in answers. The fu- Mr. Pierce, takes occasion to declaim very st the mercenary disposition of some of his ers. He further believes that the greater Philadelphia editors are actually suffering ful emaciation. If this circumstance can be , we believe no one can doubt the validity of 's claim to be admitted into their society.

from Washington, signed "Jacksonians," ers to an error or anachronism which in our last paper. It arose altogether from ry, and as we have forborne to take any part discussion, we think the insinuation that it intentionally was rather inconsiderate. It some correspondence to the public to know that ntlemen in Congress are incapable of with- from the President by the absurd title of "His ," and that, during the long time they have n, their respectable body have done nothing to confer immortality on their proceedings.— Hall, in casting our eyes hastily over the Uni- Telegraph, we met with an account of a report Senate, which (without observing the date,) we mistook at first for a somewhere re-

cent and original. We acknowledge our mistake, and readily exculpate General Jackson and his cabinet from any such aspirations after royalty. If our correspondent Jacksonian will refer to our last paper, it will be seen that nothing is there mentioned which could be construed in any way derogatory to the present administration.

FIRE.—About eleven o'clock on Wednesday night, a fire broke out in a lumber yard, belonging to Messrs. KEYSER and GORGAS, and situated between Water street and the Delaware, above Callowhill street. The fire is supposed to have been kindled by an incendiary in a pile of shingles between the counting room and a stable. It spread with great rapidity, and the loss is estimated at about twenty-five thousand dollars. The insurance was only four thousand dollars.

THE MAIL ROBBERY.

The recent mail robbery, which we were disposed, some time ago, to regard as a sort of tragedy, is like to be turned into a complete farce by the editorial assiduities of the Saturday Bulletin. The last number of that paper contains an account of the matter, embellished by the very lively imagination of the worthy editor, who seems to take particular pleasure in the wonderful and romantic. Among two or three other interesting particulars concerning James Porter, the convicted mail robber, the Bulletin states that he was born in Ireland, and is supposed to have been fed in his youth on potatoes and buttermilk! This singular fact leads to the sagacious reflection that rogues may be born in almost any country under the sun, even in the emerald isle itself; and, moreover, that the principle of villany is so inherent in human nature that even potatoes and buttermilk are sufficient to nourish the germ and bring it to maturity. To make the whole affair perfectly translucent to the most clouded capacity, a wood engraving is added, which exhibits the localities of the spot where the atrocious deed was committed. This elegant plate is accompanied by references: A. marks the situation of the turnpike gate, kept by Mr. Hogeland. B. discovers the residence of old mother Grogram, who sells cakes and beer for the refreshment of travellers. C. shows where the cedar and button-wood trees are to be found; the burrs of the former being an excellent remedy for galls in horses, and maw-worms in biped animals. We have neither time, space, nor patience, to go through the rest of this referential alphabet. Extraordinary exertions were employed to prevent the public from losing any of the benefit that might be expected from so valuable a publication. Several coloured men were placed at the corners of some of the most public streets, each one bearing a crucial banner, on which was announced, "the wonderful history of the mail robbery, committed by James Porter and George Wilson, &c. for sale at the office of the Saturday Bulletin, price six and a quarter cents." We regret that the *original* matter contained in this paper is secured by a copy-right, or we should be tempted to make further quotations for the amusement of our readers. But if any human being can read the episode of the lady at the turnpike gate—the hyper-pathetic description of her troubles, and the dilemma of the passengers, coming in the burlesque narration of the Bulletin—if he can read this with gravity, we will only remark, that he stands in no need of a visit to the cave of Trophonius.

But we should ask pardon of our readers for occupying so much room with a notice of this kind, and dismiss the subject.

HUNTING PARK COURSE.

On Wednesday the regular trotting season commenced on this course. The number of spectators assembled was unusually great, but the sport fell far short of general expectation. The purse was $200, for a heat of two miles and repeat. But two horses entered. These were Mr. Naglee's six year old bay Filly, Sally Miller, and Mr. Avery's six year old Collector.—About seven minutes before one the horses started, Vanderbelt riding the mare, and M'Clintock, Collector. The mare was the favourite from the beginning, and odds were offered in her favour before starting. About one hundred yards from the post Collector broke up, and continued to do so at short intervals throughout the heat, insomuch that the mare might have distanced him with great ease, but this her rider did not seem to think desirable. The mare's time of performing this heat was six minutes and seventeen seconds, but, of course, she was not at her speed. The second heat was rather better done. Collector's rider was changed, and Woodruff now tried him. At first he seemed disposed to hold his trot, but soon broke up, and made his failure certain. Twenty to one was offered upon the mare, but there were no takers.

Throughout the day there was but little betting. Time of the second heat, one mile, two minutes and fifty-six seconds—second mile, two minutes and forty-nine seconds.

After this a purse of $100 was made, and six horses entered for one mile and repeat. This made some fun, though there was no great competition; a little grey mare leading the others through the whole trot.

On Thursday, four horses were entered, viz: —Columbus, Top Gallant, Lady Jackson and Ephraim Smooth, three mile heats and repeat, for the purse of $500. The contest between the two former was strongly contested; but Columbus came out victorious. There was much betting among the admirers of this sport. Lady Jackson was distanced, and Ephraim Smooth broke down in the first heat. Great numbers of persons were on the course to witness this display of swiftness. A shower of rain in the afternoon caused some discomposure among the spectators.

The Flying Dutchman, with splendid new scenery from the pencil of REINAGLE, was produced at Chesnut street theatre this week. The story is an interesting one, and the music far surpasses the general run of dramas of this nature. One air that was sung by Mrs. ROWSOTHAM, as *Lestelle*, is particularly sweet. From the specimens of the scenery that we have seen, and from Mr. REINAGLE's fame as an artist, (witness his Belshazzar's feast,) the public have an unusual treat. The machinery is by Mr. JERVIS, and, in pieces of the nature of the *Flying Dutchman*, we could as easily dispense with the painter as the machinist.—This gentleman, to his merits as an actor, is considered in theatrical parlance, "an useful man." The Sleeping Beauty, Faustus, Savoyard, Cherry, Fair Star, and Vision of the Sun, were all produced in New York by him, and lately, Faustus, at the Arch street theatre.

The following is the Act to reduce the duties on Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa, which wants but the President's signature; having passed both houses of Congress:—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, the duty on coffee shall be two cents per pound; and from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, the duty on coffee shall be one cent per pound, and no more; and from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, the duty on cocoa shall be one cent per pound, and no more. And that from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, the following rates of duty, and no other, shall be levied and collected on teas imported from China, or other places east of the Cape of Good Hope, and in vessels of the United States, to wit: Imperial, Gunpowder, and Gomee, twenty-five cents per pound; Hyson and Young Hyson, eighteen cents per pound; Hyson skin, and other green teas, twelve cents per pound; Souchong, and other black teas, except Bohea, ten cents per pound; and Bohea four cents per pound; and on teas imported from any other place, or in vessels other than those of the United States, the following rates, to wit: Imperial, Gunpowder, and Gomee, thirty-seven cents; Hyson and Young Hyson, twenty-seven cents; Hyson skin, and other green teas, twenty cents; Souchong, and other black teas, except Bohea, eighteen cents, and Bohea, six cents per pound.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That tea, cocoa, and coffee which have been or shall be hereafter put into the Custom house stores, under the bond of the importer, and which shall remain under the control of the proper officer of the customs, on the thirty-first of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, respectively, shall be subject to no higher duty than if the same were imported respectively, after the said thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained, shall be construed to alter or postpone the time when the duty on the said tea, cocoa, and coffee shall be payable.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, several bills were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.—Some time was spent in Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered by Mr. TALIAFERRO to repeal the duty on salt, was again taken up, when Mr. REED moved an amendment, and addressed the House at length on the subject. Mr. TALIAFERRO then withdrew his resolution; and thus the subject has, for the present, been removed from before the House. The special orders for this day were then postponed, and the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the consideration of the Indian Bill. Mr. EVANS, of Maine, then addressed the committee at length in opposition to any forcible removal of the Indians, and was succeeded by Mr. HUNTINGTON, who continued to speak until between five and six o'clock.

Winchester, Va. May 7.—William Heafer, a young man of about 22 years of age, was convicted before the Superior Court of Law for this county on Thursday last, Judge Field presiding, on a charge of a felonious assault upon Thomas Lewis, with intent to kill him, and of robbing him of various articles of clothing, and sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary. It appeared in evidence on the trial, that Heafer and Lewis having met at a tavern some three or four miles from Winchester, in September last, Heafer accused Lewis of having circulated injurious reports about him, which the latter denied, and the parties having buried the hatchet, as is usual on such occasions, in a glass of grog, left the tavern in company, and in apparent good feeling. They had not proceeded more than a mile, when Lewis complained of being unwell and stopped. While he was leaning upon a stump, and with his head reclining on his arm, Heafer raised a stone of several pounds weight, and gave him a blow on the side of the head, which knocked him down and deprived him of his senses. Here there was a hiatus in the testimony which could only be supplied by inference, as the parties were alone, and Lewis was rendered insensible by the violence of the blow, to what subsequently occurred. All this took place in the afternoon of Sunday, and Lewis was ignorant of all that transpired from the moment the first blow was inflicted, until the afternoon of the following day, when he was first roused from the stupor in which he had been lying in the meantime, by the report of a rifle. He soon recovered sufficient strength to regain his feet, when he found himself upwards of two hundred yards from the spot where he received the first injury. It is presumed, from the number of wounds about his person, that after having been knocked down, the blows were repeated until the culprit was satisfied he was dead; when he conveyed him to the spot we have mentioned, about two hundred yards from the road, and concealed his body beneath a quantity of leaves and rubbish. On recovering his senses, after having been thus interred for more than four-and-twenty hours, Lewis found that he had been robbed of his watch and all his clothing, except a shirt and pair of stockings. The clothes were afterwards found on the person of Heafer, who immediately upon committing the outrage fled into Maryland, where he was subsequently apprehended.—*Virginian.*

The CHARLESTON MERCURY, of the 13th instant, contains the following paragraph:—

It is with no ordinary feeling of indignation, that we learn, and record the fact, that a most gross and unwarrantable outrage has recently been committed upon the personal rights and liberty of one of the citizens of this city. The facts alluded to are—That on Sunday night last, about 11 o'clock, Mr. John Lazarus, on his return from the Eagle Hotel, East Bay, to his place of residence, was arrested and taken forcibly on board the schooner Ohio, which vessel soon after hauled from the wharf at which she had laid, and anchored in the stream, where she remained, in consequence of head winds, for upwards of thirty hours. From the information given to us, it appears that Mr. Lazarus was taken on account of some civil suit, to be prosecuted in the city of New-York. He was also under bail here; and we understand that, upon a trial of this very case, His Honor Judge Richardson had decided that he could not be carried beyond the jurisdiction of our State Courts.

Measures are in progress and will be actively prosecuted, to obtain redress for this flagrant invasion of the rights of our citizens; and a full statement of the case will, as soon as practicable, be given to the public.

FREE BLACKS IN LOUISIANA.—The bill passed at the recent session of the Louisiana Legislature, provides for the expulsion of free persons of color. It contains 17 sections, the purport of which is, that all free negroes, mulattoes, and other free persons of color, who have come into the State since the 1st of Jan. 1825, in violation of the Act passed on the 14th of April, 1807, or who may hereafter come into the State, shall be ordered to leave the same within 60 days, under penalty of *one year's imprisonment at hard labor;* and unless they depart in 30 days after the expiration of their sentence, the penalty shall be increased to *imprisonment for life.* An exception is made in favor of those holding property, on which they actually pay State taxes,—so far as to allow them one year before departure, on condition of giving security for their good behaviour, and that they will depart whenever the year has expired.

Free persons of color who shall come into the State as seamen, &c. attached to any vessel, and who shall not depart with said vessel, provided she is destined for an outward voyage, or if not, who shall remain in the State longer than 13 days, are made liable to the same penalties as above provided. Free persons who shall knowingly bring or cause to be brought into the State, any free person of color, and shall hold him as a slave or offer to sell him as a slave are made subject to a penalty of $1000 for each offence, over and above the damages which may be recovered. Persons emancipating slaves are required to give bonds of $1000 for each person so emancipated, conditioned on the permanent removal of the same from the State, within one month after the act of emancipation.

LAKE ERIE.—It is peculiarly gratifying to notice the annual increase of business upon the waters of Lake Erie. The lake navigation commenced this spring much earlier than usual, and it has already assumed a degree of importance and activity, unequalled by that of any former period. Besides the numerous schooners that constantly crowd our wharves, waiting their several turns to load or unload, seven fine steamboats have full and profitable employment. One of these boats now leaves our harbor every morning, crowded with freight and passengers, destined to the fertile regions of the west. It is impossible to reflect on the almost incredible increase of business upon Lake Erie, for the last five or six years, without indulging in what to some may appear extravagant anticipations of the future.

The map of the entire globe does not present another sheet of water so strikingly peculiar as that of Lake Erie. It literally commands the navigable waters of North America. From the South, a steamboat has already ascended the Allegany to Warren, and a trifling improvement of the Chautauque outlet will enable steamboats from N. Orleans to approach within 8 miles of Portland harbor. From the North, the vessels of Lake Ontario have already visited Lake Erie, through the Welland Canal and river. The same spirit of enterprize that produced the Welland Canal, it is believed, will soon be able to overcome the natural impediments to the navigation of the St. Lawrence, and open an easy and uninterrupted communication from Lake Erie, through Lake Ontario, to Montreal and Quebec. The ease with which a canal of sufficent capacity to pass steamboats, can be opened between Lake Michigan and the navigable waters of the Mississippi, is well known. This enterprize has been long agitated and will it is believed soon be accomplished. But this will not be the only channel of intercourse between Lake Erie and the Gulf of Mexico. From the southern shores of Lake Erie, the Ohio and Pennsylvania canals will open a communication through the Ohio River to the Mississippi.

Lake Erie, therefore, may be regarded as a great central reservoir, from which open in all directions the most extensive channels of inland navigation to be found in the world; enabling vessels of the lake to traverse the whole interior of the country, to visit the Atlantic at the North or in the South, and collect products, the luxuries, and wealth, of every clime and country.

From the Shawneetown (Ill.) Gazette of May 1.

During the thunder storm last Saturday evening, one of our citizens, Mr. Samuel Seaton, coming near a tree which stood in front of the house in which he resided, at the instant of a very vivid flash of lightning, which fell on the tree, received the whole charge in his head and body, which violently threw him to the ground, and deprived him of all appearance of life.—Dr. James Reid being immediately called in, restored animation in about thirty to forty minutes by *plentiful effusions of cold water on the breast and face*, not wishing to lose time in stripping the body, *succeeded by bleeding.*

MR. JOHN RANDOLPH.—"Mr. Randolph," says a correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, "attended the election, in his county, although in an extremely debilitated condition of body. He delivered a long address to the people in support of the adoption of the new Constitution.—His speech was a very happy effort, full of touching eloquence and pathos, towards the close of which, he took occasion to observe, that, at that place more than thirty years ago, he had made his first public speech, and that it was at the same place he was now delivering his last."

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE—IMPORTANT.—By the brig Onslow, arrived below, from Port-au-Prince, we are informed that *the Treaty with France had been annulled*, in consequence of which the French Consul, Baron Pechou, had sailed on the 22d April, for France, in the corvette Lapone. The particulars we shall be enabled to give in our next.

From the same source we learn that the Bahamas have been thrown open to Haytien vessels, and that several had sailed laden with cattle, &c.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS stolen from the pasture of Abraham Baker, on the Delaware, four miles above Philadelphia, on the 19th inst. a lively young Bay Horse, three years old this spring, with a small star in his face, carries his head well, droops behind, short dock, and carries his tail very low. Any person finding said horse, and giving information so that the subscriber can get him, will be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid. ROBERT SHEPPARD.

may 22—3t. S. E. corner of Vine and Water sts.

COMMERCIAL PENMANSHIP,

IN 12 LESSONS—Superior Style.

THE easy triple motion (new and genuine method) of the arm, hand, and fingers united, without lifting the pen as acquired in these lessons, is such an improvement, that when generally understood, will revolutionize the ART, and produce great economy of time and expense, in learning to WRITE WELL. Terms, most reasonable to those who make early application.—Instruction in Book-keeping as usual.

T. McLANAHAN, Accountant,
may 22—3t* Office 61 Arcade.

M. THOMAS,

No. 87 CHESNUT STREET, BELOW THIRD.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES.

Pawnbroker's Sale of Clothing Only.

ON Monday, the 24th instant, at 9 o'clock, will be sold, at the auction store, No. 87 Chesnut Street, a very large and extensive assortment of ladies' and gentlemen's Clothing—consisting of frock and close bodied coats, 100 pair summer pantaloons, 50 new vests, and 75 second hand do, summer cassinet and roundabouts, ladies' silk, gingham, calico and white dresses, part of them of the first quality and fashion. Also, merino, silk and crape shawls and scarfs, linen and cotton shirts, bed and table linen, elegant bed spreads and Marseilles quilts, sets of bed and window curtains, pillow cases and towels, silk hdkfs. and cravats, new boots and shoes, hats and bonnets, Leghorn flats, silk and cotton stockings and gloves, elegant silk patterns for bonnets and ladies' dresses, coat, vest and frock patterns, linen shirt patterns, ladies' veils, parasols and umbrellas.—Also, a good assortment of boy's and girl's clothing.

may 22—1t*

Journal of the Franklin Institute,

No. 5, Vol. 5, for May, 1830.

PUBLISHED monthly by the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania, for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts.

Price Five Dollars per annum.

Subscriptions received at the office of the Actuary, in the Hall of the Institute. may 22—3t

General Deposit for Publishers,

PORTLAND, MAINE.

S. COLEMAN, Agent for Publishers of Books and Periodical Journals, throughout the Union, has made a General Deposit at Portland, Maine, from which place, quarterly and monthly journals will be sent to all parts of the State, by mail or otherwise.

may 22—tf

$100 DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS Stolen from the enclosure of JOHN HUNT, in the Township of Kingsessing, in the County of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, on the 12th of the 5 h month, 1830, a bright BAY HORSE, 16 hands high, part of the two hind feet white, a snip on his nose, tail nicked, and gay carriage, supposed about 10 years of age.

The Delaware County Society for the detection of Horse Thieves and recovery of Stolen Horses, will pay a reward of EIGHTY DOLLARS for the recovery of the above described Horse, and apprehension and conviction of the Thief; or, TWENTY DOLLARS for the Horse only. And TWENTY DOLLARS of the above reward, will be paid by the State for the Thief.

may 22—3t* JOHN SELLERS, jr. President.

ALMANACK.

1830 MAY.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
22 SATURDAY,	4 48	7 12	2 18	1
23 SUNDAY,	4 47	7 13	3 3	8
24 MONDAY,	4 47	7 13	3 46	15
25 TUESDAY,	4 46	7 14	4 26	22
26 WEDNESDAY,	4 45	7 15	5 7	Last, 29
27 THURSDAY,	4 44	7 16	5 49	New, 31
28 FRIDAY,	4 44	7 16	6 40	First, D.

MARRIED,

On the 11th inst. by the Rev. T. J. Thompson, Mr. DANIEL WATERS, to Miss HANNAH MILLMAN, all of this city.

On the 16th inst. by Elder Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. GARRET WILLIAMSON, to Miss HANNAH OTT.

On Tuesday evening, the 18th inst. by the Rev. James Patterson, WILLIAM P. YOUNG, of Norfolk, Va. to SUSAN B. daughter of Samuel Grice, of Kensington.

On Tuesday evening, the 18th inst. by the Rev. Philip F. Mayer, ISAAC NORRIS, Esq. Attorney at Law, to MARY, daughter of George Pepper, Esq.

On Tuesday evening, the 18th instant, in St. Joseph's Church, by the Rev. John Hughes, Mr. LAWRENCE J. HUGHES, to Miss MARGARET M. daughter of Rene J. Fougeray.

On the 11th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Proudfit, the Rev. JOHN PROUDFIT, to Miss ABBY H. daughter of Robert Ralston, Esq. of this city.

On Saturday evening, the 15th inst. by William Milnor, Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, ROBERT WILSON, of the firm of R. & W. Wilson, Silversmiths, to CATHARINE, youngest daughter of the late William Bianhard, all of this city.

On Wednesday evening, 12th inst. by the Rev. Mr. W. T. Brantly, ABRAHAM V. ASHMORE, to Miss SUSAN M'COWEN, all of this city.

On the 13th inst. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. WILLIAM W. WARD, to Miss ELEANOR TORRANCE, both of Delaware County.

On Tuesday, the 11th inst. by the Rev. Jesse Lesser, Mr. DAVID NATHANS, to Miss SARAH, daughter of Philip M. Russell, all of the Northern Liberties.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. H. H. Bellville, Mr. JOSEPH HARVEY, of Doylestown, to Miss ANN HORNELL, of Philadelphia.

On Thursday evening, 13th inst. by the Rev. G. T. Bedell, Mr. SAMUEL CUTHBERT, to Miss ANNA, daughter of Mr. Jacob Mayland, all of this city.

On Thursday evening, the 13th inst. by Wm. Milnor, Esq. Mayor, Mr. HENRY P. HOPKINS, of this city, to Miss CAROLINE E. daughter of the late Captain Isaac S. Wooster, of the district of Southwark.

On Wednesday, the 12th inst. by Wm. Milnor, Esq. Mayor, JOHN ROBERTS, of Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, to LYDIA, daughter of David Pratt, of Marple township, Delaware county.

On Thursday morning, 13th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Ely, Mr. EDWIN WATKINS, merchant, to Miss MARGARET WORRELL, all of this city.

In Richmond, Virginia, on the 10th instant, by the Right Rev. Bishop Moore, the Rev. ROBERT B. CROES, of Troy, New York, to Miss BELEN ROBERTSON, daughter of James Robertson, Esq. late of Philadelphia.

On Saturday morning, the 15th inst. by the Rev. S. H. Tyng, Mr. RAYMOND DAMMAN, to Miss HARRIET, daughter of Mr. Henry Elise, all of this city.

On Wednesday evening, the 12th inst. by the Rev. John Chambers, Mr. GEORGE MITCHELL, to Miss SUSAN SUTTON, both of Penn Township.

On the 27th ult. Captain WALLIS ESTILL, to Miss MARY BRAIM, all of Franklin county. Captain E. commanded a Company in the forlorn hope, led by General Alexander Hamilton, at the siege of Yorktown, Va. He is now in his 73d year, and his lady in her 55th.

DIED,

On Wednesday morning, the 19th inst. about 10 o'clock, after a short but severe indisposition, Miss ANTOINETTE C. daughter of Joseph Kenton, in the 18th year of her age.

On Sunday last, JOSEPH PARKE, of East Bradford township, Chester County, in the ninety-ninth year of his age.

On Wednesday morning, 19th inst. after a short illness, in the 33d year of his age, Mr. GEORGE COUSLAND.

On Tuesday afternoon, after a lingering illness, Mrs. JERUSHA CURTIS, wife of Asa Curtis.

On Wednesday evening, STEPHEN, son of Stephen Baldwin, aged 3 years and 9 months.

On Sunday morning, at 1 o'clock, after a short and painful illness, Mrs. P. BRADLEY, aged 34 years, sister to Mrs. James Birkett.

Suddenly, Monday morning, without any previous indisposition, Mr. CHARLES CALLAGHAN, in the 67th year of his age.

Suddenly, Monday morning, ELIZABETH, infant daughter of Joseph M'Mullin.

On Tuesday evening last, HELEN MARIA BUGDEN.

On Wednesday morning, the 12th inst. after a short illness, Mrs. MARGARET GRIMER, in the 72d year of her age.

At his residence, in the town of Philadelphia, Jefferson Co. N. Y. on Tuesday the 2d ultimo, THOMAS BONES, Esq aged 78 years, late of Philadelphia County, Pa.

On Saturday morning, 15th inst. after a severe illness, EDWIN THOMAS, a member of the Hand in Hand fire company, who received an injury at a fire about four months since, which, after much suffering has terminated his existence.

On Sunday evening, 16th inst. SAMUEL HANSE, in the 59th year of his age.

On Saturday morning, the 15th inst. at the mansion of her son-in-law, Dr. Hare, Mrs. LYDIA CLARK, relict of the late John Tunes Clark, of Providence, R. I. She was considered by all who knew her, as eminent for piety, integrity, good sense and benevolence.

Sunday morning, 16th inst. aged 31 years, Mr. SAMUEL H. CHAPMAN, late Manager of the Walnut street Theatre.

After a short but severe illness, on Fifth day, the 6th instant, at her residence, in Willistown, Chester County, aged 51 years, PHEBE, the wife of Jesse Yarnall. The lives of few, perhaps, have been more exemplary and consistent than that of this amiable woman; her mild and social manners, her kind and benevolent disposition, secured her the esteem generally of all who knew her; she discharged the important trusts of wife, mother, and friend, so as to be appreciated most by those who knew her best. The last office of love and duty was performed by a large and respectable concourse of relatives and friends, who appeared to set a just value on the merits of departed worth and usefulness.

On Saturday evening, at New York, after a short and severe illness, in the 16th year of her age, JULIET, daughter of Charles Brugiere, Esq formerly of this city. Seldom has sympathy been excited by a more afflicting dispensation of Providence, than that which has snatched from us the lamented subject of this notice. In the bloom of youth, in the full possession of every blessing which can render life attractive, of every hope which can irradiate its prospects, of every endearment which can excite the tenderest sensibilities of the heart, she has fallen an early victim to the tomb!

"Ne'er gave her parents grief but when she died."

On Friday evening, 14th inst. WILLIAM COX ALLEN, son of the late Samuel Allen, Esq. in the 21st year of his age.

It is at all times a melancholy task to record the death of one whom we have long known and esteemed, but more especially when the object of our regret has been called away in the prime of life and usefulness. Amiable in his manners, gentle in his dispositions, and tender in his social relations, he was justly admired and esteemed by all who knew him—and of him it truly might be said—

"None knew thee but to love thee,
Nor named thee, but to praise."

But he has gone, he has departed—and his spirit is now mingling with the choir of Cherubim and Seraphim who surround the eternal throne, and continually do cry, "Holy, Holy, art thou, O Lord, God of Sabaoth."

On Saturday morning, the 15th inst. Miss HANNAH S. WAGER; though naturally of a delicate constitution, her death was sudden and unlooked for; and at the very time when her friends anticipated her convalescence, she passed away into "another and a better world." The writer of this notice knew her for many years; in health, governed by an amiable and affectionate disposition, which led to the constant practice of benevolent offices; in sickness, cheerful, uncomplaining and resigned. M.

LOST,

ON the 8th of May, a small BAY HORSE, white on the hind feet. Any person returning the same, or giving information to the owner so that he may get him, shall be suitably rewarded. Residence, James Street, third door below Ridge Road.

may 22—3t* JOHN GRAHAM.

Baker's Intelligence Office,

Established in May, 1811.

NO. 3 Franklin Place; Procures Houses and Parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Grooms, Bar Keepers, Ostlers, Porters, House Keepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children and Hought servants.

For sale, the time of a good coloured Girl, 12 years old, and 16 to serve.

Wanted several apprentices to different businesses.

Orders received for Coal of a superior quality.

may 22—4t*

CARPENTER'S SARATOGA POWDERS,

For making Congress Spring or Saratoga Waters equal to that fresh from the Springs.

THESE Powders are superior to the Solidfits, being equally aperient, and at the same time possessing valuable tonic and chalybeate properties, and are consequently better adapted to weak and debilitated constitutions than any cathartic in use. There is no article of medicine ever introduced to public attention which has received in so short a period of time so high a degree of popularity, and which has been received with so general and almost universal satisfaction in so extensive a range of circulation. It is now scarcely twelve months since their first introduction in this city, in which time they have been sent to every city and most of the principal inland towns of the United States, and have given in all cases the most decided and unequivocal satisfaction, and produced the most salutary and beneficial effects; and have elicited from the faculty, and highly distinguished individuals in various places, voluntary acknowledgments of satisfaction, and decided expressions of high commendation upon their character and salubrious properties.

There is scarcely an individual in the United States who is not acquainted either by experience or report with the salutary effects of the Congress Spring at Saratoga. From thirty to fifty thousand persons annually visit those Springs, many from the remotest sections of the United States, and some from the West Indies and other foreign places. They have been found extremely useful in most complaints of the stomach, particularly in those where all other aperient medicines cannot be retained. They act as an aperient or alterative, and at the same time give tone and strength to the stomach and increase the digestive powers

They are particularly valuable in dyspepsia and bilious diseases, and are conducive to health by acting as a tonic and imparting health to the constitution.

The water made with these powders possesses the same medicinal qualities in an effectual in its operation and precise in taste, as that taken immediately from the springs. These powders are therefore recommended as a valuable remedy in all cases where the Saratoga Waters are prescribed. Manufactured and for sale only by GEO. W. CARPENTER,

At his Chemical Warehouse, No. 301 Market street, Philadelphia. jan. 16—6m

Splendid Luck for N. Canfield & Co.'s Customers!!

Combination	16 29 37	capital of ... $40,000
	19 26 53	... 10,000
*	1 6 57	... 5,000
*	1 52 57	... 1,000
*	19 26 37	... 600
*	1 6 18	... 400
*	26 29 37	... 200

* All sold by N. CANFIELD & Co.

Our Grand Union Canal Lottery, No. 9, for 1830, draws on Saturday the 5th June. Sixty Numbers—9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	35	$100
1	10,000	51	50
1	2,500	51	40
1	1,505	51	30
5	1,000	102	25
5	500	102	20
5	400	1479	10
10	300	11475	5
20	200		

Price of Tickets only $5, halves 2 50, quarters 1 25.

Orders from the country promptly attended to if addressed to N. CANFIELD & Co. No. 22 South Third street, Philadelphia. Don't mistake the name and number. Congress Hall is directly opposite.

may 22—2t

TERRA-METALLIC INCORRUPTIBLE TEETH.

J. H. VILLERS,* Surgeon Dentist, (from London,) No. 40 North Eighth street, Philadelphia, begs leave to introduce to the attention of his professional friends and the public, his admirable Imitation of Nature, HUMAN TEETH, composed of Earthy and Mineral substances, which he has succeeded in bringing to a high state of perfection. The evident superiority of these compositions over all other Artificial Teeth, consists principally in their extreme durability, not being subject to carious decomposition. They are incapable of contracting unpleasant odour in wear, and retain their color unchanged to the latest period of use, having passed the ordeals of fire and acid. When placed securely on the gums, it is impossible, upon the minutest inspection, to detect them from human teeth; and they answer all the purposes of mastication, articulation, ornament and comfort. They may be had from entire sets, *en masse*, to single Teeth; or be mounted separately on plates of gold, platina, &c. The fixing, being mechanical, is performed without pain, and the teeth may be removed by the wearer at pleasure.

The following is a copy of a letter from Samuel Sheldon Fitch, M. D. author of a popular work on Dental Surgery, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 15th, 1830.

To the Hon. Judge Irving,

Respected Sir.—Allow me to introduce to you the bearer, Mr. J. H. Villers, Dentist,* recently from London, and resident of your city. Besides his knowledge of the principles and practice of Dental Surgery in general, he particularly excels in the manufacture of the Incorruptible or Terra Metallic Teeth. Previously to seeing the Terra Metallic Teeth made by Mr. Villers, I had considered the Mineral Teeth as in many respects objectionable, but the great ingenuity of Mr. Villers has overcome nearly all objections, and the Teeth he has made for me, amounting to some hundreds, are certainly superior to any I have ever seen, either in single teeth or blocks of teeth. The last are remarkably fine, from contraction in the baking, and are by him most admirably adapted to the mouth, as I have proved by ocular demonstration. The kiln which Mr. Villers has erected for me, for baking the teeth is one of the best I have ever seen, baking the mineral paste with an almost astonishing degree of facility and certainty, and at very small expense of fuel. The zeal evinced by Mr. Villers in prosecuting the manufacture of these teeth, to the degree of perfection attained by him, is deserving of great praise, and entitles him to the best wishes of the

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

ZOOLOGY.

"What a fashionable place
Soon the Regent's Park will grow!
Not alone the human race,
To survey its beauties go;
Birds and beasts of every hue,
In order and subtlety,
Come invited by the Zo-
Ological Society.

Notes of invitation go,
To the west and to the east,
Begging of the Hippopo-
Tamus here to come and feast;
Sheep and panthers here we view,
Monstrous contrariety!
All united by the Zo-
Ological Society.

Monkeys leave their native seat,
Monkeys green and monkeys blue,
Other monkeys here to meet,
And kindly ask, 'Pray how d'ye do!'
From New Holland the emeu,
With his better moiety,
Has paid a visit to the Zo-
Ological Society.

Here we see the lazy tor-
Toise creeping with his shell,
And the drowsy, drowsy dor-
Mouse* dreaming in his cell;
Here from all parts of the U-
Niverse we meet variety,
Lodged and boarded by the Zo-
Ological Society.

Bears at pleasure lounge and roll,
Leading lives devoid of pain,
Half day climbing up a pole,
Half day climbing down again!
Their minds tormented by no su-
Perfluous anxiety,
While on good terms with the Zo-
Ological Society.

Would a mammoth could be found,
And made across the sea to swim!
But now, alas! upon the ground
The bones alone are left of him:
I fear a hungry mammoth ton,
(So monstrous and unquiet he,)
By hunger urged might eat the Zo-
Ological Society!"

* The dormouse is a gentleman who chooses to sleep all the winter, which I hope my readers do not though it may be as well to sleep as to get up and do nothing. Our friend dormouse does work when he is up, and gathers into his nest a fine magazine of nuts and acorns."

To a Lawyer who complained of weak eyes.

Weak eyes are best: be ruled by me,
And view the joyous omen right;
Since able lawyers, all agree,
Most often have the *fee-blest* sight.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

A few weeks ago a "sporting character" looked in at the Hygeia Hotel, just to see if he could fall in with any subjects, but finding none, and understanding from the respectable proprietor, Mr. Parke, that he could not be accommodated with a private room wherein to exercise the mysteries of his craft, felt the time begin to hang heavy on his hands; so, in order to dispel *ennui* he took out a pack of cards and began to amuse the by-standers in the bar room with a number of ingenious tricks with them, which soon drew a crowd around him. "Now," said he, after giving them a good shuffle and slapping the pack down upon a table, "I'll bet any man ten dollars I can cut the Jack of hearts at the first attempt." Nobody seemed inclined to take him up, however, till at last a weather-beaten New England skipper, in a pea jacket, stumpt him by exclaiming, "Darned if I don't bet you! But stop let me see if all's right." Then taking up the pack and inspecting it as if to see that there was no deception in it, he returned it to the table, and began to fumble about in a side pocket, first taking out a jack knife, then a twist of tobacco, &c. till he produced a roll of bank notes, from which he took one of ten dollars and handed it to a bystander: the gambler did the same, and taking out a pen-knife, and literally cutting the pack in two through the middle, turned with an air of triumph to the company, and demanded if he had not cut the Jack of hearts?—"No, I'll be darned if you have!" bawled out Jonathan, "for here it is safe and sound." At the same time producing the card from his pocket, whither he had dexterously conveyed it while pretending to examine the pack, to see if it was "all right." The company were convulsed with laughter, while the poor "child of chance," was fain to confess that "*It was hard getting to windward of a Yankee.*"—*Norfolk Herald.*

It is said, that a learned writer in Europe, has satisfactorily proved by interpretations of the prophecies, that the Millenium will begin in 1883—so that if the picture of the Millenium, as painted by an old father, is to be realized, we stand a tolerable chance of enjoying a long life and a merry one.—"Those living in the time of the Millenium," says the writer, "shall not die, but, during these thousand years shall produce an infinite number of children. The rocks will drop honey, wine will run in the streets, and rivers overflow with milk."

LENGTH OF NIGHTS IN VARIOUS PARTS.—The longest night at Cayenne and Pondicherry is twelve hours; at Hayti, thirteen hours; at Ispahan, fourteen; at Paris, Dijon, and Carcassonne, fifteen; at Arras and Dublin, sixteen; at Copenhagen and Riga, seventeen; at Stockholm, eighteen; at Drontheim, in Norway, Archangel, &c. twenty; at Ulea, in Bothnia, twenty one; and at Thornea, twenty-two. At Enoutekies, the total absence of the sun endures forty-five days consecutively; at Wardhuns, sixty six; at Cape North, seventy-four; and lastly, Melville Island is totally destitute of light for one hundred and two days.

LEGAL CRITICISM.—Not long ago an eminent special pleader was at Drury-lane theatre, seeing the play of Macbeth. In the scene where Macbeth questions the witches in their cavern, "What is't you do?" they answer, "A *deed* without a name." The phrase struck the sagacious lawyer, and he immediately remarked to a friend, 'A *deed* without a *name*! why 'tis void."

During the time that Fox and an illustrious personage were inseparable friends, forming part of a coterie more celebrated for its gaiety and wit than for any steadiness of moral principle, Charley was interrogated by his royal companion as to the pleasure which he estimated as the highest in the world. "Winning at hazard!" replied the statesman. "And what do you hold as second best?" persisted his friend. Charley paused for a moment, and appeared puzzled. "Next to winning? let me see—why, *losing* at hazard."

BARRY, THE PAINTER.—A young lady from the north, of great beauty and wit, went to take a look at Barry's painting of Elysium. She looked earnestly for a while and said to Mr. Barry, "The ladies have not yet arrived in this paradise of yours." "O, but they have madam," said the painter with a smile; they reached Elysium some time ago; but I could find no place so fit for creatures so bright and beautiful as behind you very luminous cloud—they are there, and very happy, I assure you.—*Family Library: Lives of the Artists.*

FUSELI.—The students found a constant source of amusement in his oddities, his jests, and the strong biting wit which he had ever at their service. He heard a violent altercation at the studio one day, and inquired the cause. "It is only those fellows the students, Sir," said one of the porters. "Fellows!" exclaimed Fuseli, "I would have you to know, Sir, that those fellows may one day become academicians." The noise increased; he opened the door and burst in upon them, exclaiming, "You are a den of d——d wild beasts, and I am your d——d keeper." The students laughed, and Fuseli retired smiling. A student as he passed held up his drawing, and said confidently, "Here, Sir, I finished it without using a crumb of bread." "All the worse for your drawing," replied Fuseli, buy a two-penny loaf, and rub it out." "What do you see, Sir?" he said one day to a student, who, with his pencil in his hand and his drawing before him, was gazing into vacancy. "Nothing, Sir," was the answer. "Nothing, young man," said the Keeper, emphatically, then I tell you that you ought to see something—you ought to see distinctly the true image of what you are trying to draw. I see the vision of all I paint; and I wish to heaven I could paint up to what I see." He had aided Northcote and Opie in obtaining admission into the Academy, and when he proposed himself for Keeper, naturally expected their assistance. They voted against him, and next morning went together to his house to offer an explanation. He saw them coming; he opened the door as they were scraping their shoes, and said, "Come in—come in—for the love of heaven, come in! else you will ruin me entirely." "How so?" cried Opie. "Marry thus," replied the other; "My neighbors over the way will see you, and say, Fuseli's done, for there's a bum-bailiff (looking at Opie) going to seize his person; and a little Jew broker (he looked at Northcote) going to take his furniture—so come in, I tell you—come in!" A person who desired to speak of the Keeper of the Academy followed so close on the porter, whose business it was to introduce him, that he announced himself with an expression which the inimitable Liston has since rendered proverbial—"I hope I don't intrude." "You do intrude," said Fuseli, in a surly tone. "Do I, Sir," said the visitor; "then, Sir, I will come to-morrow, if you please." "No, Sir," replies he, "don't come to-morrow, for then you will intrude a second time: tell me your business now." —*Family Library; the British Painters.*

The National Academy of Design has opened its fifth annual exhibition, and we spent some time yesterday in the gallery with pleasure.—The great proportion of pictures as usual, is of portraits, and of these there are some very spirited ones. The first that meets the eye, at the extremity of the gallery, facing the entrance, is that of Governor Van Buren—which is happy as a likeness, and well conceived and finished as a work of art. The expanse of the forehead is, perhaps, a little exaggerated; which gives to the lower part of the face a pinched and contracted appearance. It is, however, taken altogether, a very spirited picture. Facing it, and on a large scale, is the picture of a blacksmith (Patrick Lyon) at his forge—of which the history is well told in the communication below.—The face of the blacksmith indicates honesty; while the strength of his arm and form is tempered by a smile of good nature. This picture has a good deal of merit; but its chief charm will be found in the story of its original, and with that we conclude for to-day.

PATRICK LYON, THE BLACKSMITH.—One of the best and most interesting pictures in the present exhibition of the National Academy, at the Arcade Baths, is a blacksmith standing by his anvil, resting his brawny arm and blackened hand upon his hammer, while a youth at the bellows renews the red heat of the iron his master has been laboring upon.

This picture is remarkable both for the execution and subject, Mr. Nagle, of Philadelphia, the painter, has established his claim to a high rank in his profession, by the skill and knowledge he has displayed in composing and completing so complicated and difficult a work.—The figure stands admirably; the dress is truly appropriate; the expression of the head equally so, and the arm is a masterly performance.—The light, and indications of heat, are managed with perfect skill. In the back ground at a distance, is seen the Philadelphia Prison, and, thereby "hangs a tale," whether true in all particulars, is perhaps of little moment; I give it as I took it.

Pat Lyon, as he is familiary called in the city of Penn, was the blacksmith and locksmith of the Bank of ——, and the vaults having been entered and a large amount of money carried off, suspicion fell upon the man of locks, bolts, and bars. So strong were the suspicions of the Directors, that Pat was accused, and imprisoned for a long time in the castle which, by his desire, the painter has introduced into this historical portrait.

In process of time, however, the real culprits were found to be the watchmen employed to guard the bank, and not the locksmith who had fastened its iron securities. Pat, who probably manufactured the locks and bars which held him in the city prison, was released, and made his old employers and recent persecutors pay handsome damages. He became rich, and with a liberal spirit engaged Mr. Nagle, a young artist struggling for fame and fortune, to paint his portrait, not as Patrick Lyon, Esquire, but as Pat the blacksmith, supported by that hammer and anvil on which he forged his own wealth, and hammered iron bars into bank notes and eagles.

Another story is told of the locksmith, which displays some humor, and, if known to the visitors of the exhibition, may enable them to see more in the face of Pat than they otherwise might detect. Being sent for to open an iron chest, made by himself, lock and all, whose owner had lost the key, Pat dexterously performed the operation, and holding the lid with one hand, presented the other with a demand for $10. It was refused, Pat let fall the lid, the spring lock took its former hold, and the blacksmith walked off, leaving the treasure as fast sealed as before. There was no remedy, and reluctantly the owner of the strong box again sent for Pat. He promptly appeared, and the box as quickly opened. The first demand of ten dollars was instantly offered; but no—"I must have twenty now," says the operator; and twenty was paid without demur for the lid and the lock were still in the hand of the maker.

This fine picture, with those of Sully and others, from Philadelphia, are loaned by the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, the National Academy having established a system of exchange, by which the two institutions will be benefitted, and the variety offered to the public greatly increased.—*New York American.*

DRINKING TOASTS.

It has been remarked that rice is more ingenious than virtue, and has numerous stratagems, by which she attaches and too often vanquishes her simplicity. Among these the custom of pledging during meals, and drinking toasts, afterwards, is certainly the most dangerous; being customs which seem to promote social intercourse, and are accounted marks of friendship. The inventor of toasts in particular, may justly claim a niche by the side of any hero whoever deluged the world with slaughter; and if the pestilence had been a human invention, he might certainly be stationed by the side of its great founder.

Formerly, indeed, not only stratagems were used, but even compulsion. It was not uncommon to have a great goblet, called a *constable*, placed upon the table, in *terrorem*, which he who flinched from his glass was *obliged* to drink, however unequal to the task. So that, sooner, or later, intoxication was unavoidable. But the case is now greatly altered, even in countries of old the most addicted to intemperance." The constable was formerly usual in other countries beside Ireland, though it is said to have originated in that hospitable country.—There was formerly a most detestable custom at Edinburgh, of *saving* ladies, as it was called, on St. Cecilia's day, or striving who could drink the greatest quantity of wine to the health of different beauties, and she, to whose health the greatest quantity was drunk, was "the belle" of the season.

Some require no compulsion, and are hardly every intoxicated, but are what Dr. Trotter calls *sober drunkards*, drinking a great quantity every day, but never to the pitch of intoxication.

FLOATING STONE.—A piece of the floating stone, picked up at sea by Capt. Arthur, of the Nantucket whale ship Sarah, was exhibited in the bar room in the Exchange, opposite the post office. The stone, whole, was a regular slab, evidently shaped by art, 38 1-2 inches long, 18 1-2 broad, and 5 1-2 thick. Although it weighed 133 pounds, it was buoyant enough to float like wood upon the water. The piece exhibited has the aspect of whitish granite, but is porous, crumbles a little in the fingers, and does not readily scratch glass.—*N. Y. Dai. Adv.*

STOMACH PUMP MADE BY ABEL NICHOLLS, OF HAVERHILL, MASS.—The Salem Observer of Saturday, says, "On Tuesday night last, a successful experiment was made in this town, in the use of the stomach pump, by means of which the life of a young woman was unquestionably saved. She had taken a strong decoction of *Datura Stramonium* (mistaking it for motherwort) and had become very sensibly affected by it, before the mistake was discovered. On learning the quantity taken, it was found to be sufficient to take the life of three persons or more, and the patient being convulsed and unable to swallow; the only means left of removing the poison was by mechanical process. At this period the stomach pump was used, and in a few minutes the stomach was exhausted. In a few hours the patient recovered her speech and strength, and is now perfectly well."

From the American Farmer.

SEA KALE AND RHUBARB.—These delicious vegetables are scarcely known to housekeepers, and even to professed gardeners they are "rare plants;" and yet, at this season of the year, when asparagus and sprouts are the only green vegetables at command, and when we have absolutely nothing but dried fruit for the desert, sea kale and rhubarb might be very advantageously introduced. A few days ago a friend favoured us with a mess of sea kale; and by a lucky incident the desert was supplied with rhubarb tarts—a feast which we will venture to say has fallen to the lot of few this spring. The sea kale is surpassed in richness and delicacy only by the cauliflower; but, considering the season when it comes into use, it is unrivalled. It is a new dish on the table, filling a perfect vacancy, and with which no other comes in competition. Rhubarb occupies the place of the gooseberry, and for tarts is not inferior to that fruit. This also is enhanced in value by its early coming into use; in this climate it can always be had, by open ground culture, by the 20th April. Besides these advantages, both these vegetables are of very easy culture; for, after obtaining a supply of the plants, they will continue for years to afford an abundant supply, without replanting, or any other trouble than seasonable dressing of the beds; and the space of ground occupied by them is very small. A dozen plants of rhubarb and fifty of sea kale will afford sufficient for a family. Market gardeners would undoubtedly find it greatly to their interest to cultivate them, and we hope ere long to see a regular supply on their stalls.

HABITS OF SHEEP.

They perseveringly follow their leader wherever he goes—Of this singular disposition, Dr. Anderson informs us that he once witnessed an instance in the town of Liverpool. A butcher's boy was driving about 20 fat wethers through the town; but they ran down a street along which he did not want them to go. He observed a scavenger at work with his broom a little way before them, and called out loudly for him to stop the sheep. The man accordingly did what he could to turn them, running from side to side, always opposing himself to their passage, and brandishing his broom with great dexterity, but the sheep, much agitated, pressed forward, and at last one of them came right up to the man, who, fearing it was about to jump over his head, whilst he was stooping, grasped the broomstick in both hands, and held it over his head.—He stood for a few seconds in this position, when the sheep made a spring and jumped fairly over him without touching the broom. The first had no sooner cleared this impediment, than another followed, and another, in so quick succession, that the man, perfectly confounded, seemed to lose all recollection, and stood in the same attitude till the whole had jumped over him; not one of them attempted to pass on either side, though the street was quite clear.

The following is a sure remedy for bots in horses:—Mix half a pound of alum in a pint of boiling water until dissolved, and give it to the horse, and then give a pint of blubber oil. The life of many a valuable horse has been saved by this remedy.

WOOD TURNING.

JOHN FULTON, No. 3 BANK ALLEY, South side of the Pennsylvania Bank, and back of the Merchants's Coffee House, respectfully informs Cabinet Makers, Carpenters, and the public generally, that having erected a STEAM ENGINE for TURNING, he is enabled to execute the largest orders in his way at the shortest notice, and on such terms as will ensure to his friends and customers the most perfect satisfaction. Constantly on hand a general assortment of Bed Posts. may 15—3m

WANTED,

A SITUATION as WET NURSE, by a woman with a breast of fresh milk, and who is willing to furnish good recommendations if required. Information can be received at this office, or of Mr. Hindon, shoemaker, North Fifth street, above Buttonwood Lane. may 15—3t*

CEDAR TUBS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to manufacture Cedar Tubs and Buckets of all kinds, Milk Churns and Butter tubs, with brass and iron hoops, Bathing tubs, tubs for manufacturers, &c. Shippers, Country Merchants, and others, will find it to their interest to call and purchase the above articles, as they are extensively manufactured by the Subscriber, who will sell them wholesale and retail, as low as any person in the city. The workmanship is warranted. All orders will be punctually attended to. The Subscriber has also a general assortment of Wooden Ware, of all kinds, such as Patent Curled Maple Tubs, Bowls, Baskets, &c.

GIDEON COX, Agent,
No. 337 Market Street, N. W. corner of Ninth street, Philadelphia.

An Apprentice wanted to the Coopering Business. may 15—14t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN BRADWAY, deceased, will make payment to Thomas Bradford, jr. Esq. No. 5 Sansom street, who is authorised to receive the same; and all persons having claims against said Estate will present the same to him.

CLARISSA H. BRADWAY, Administratrix.
may 8—4t*

ALLEN WARD.

NO. 170 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

CONTINUES to offer the premium, $100, for a superior system of TAILORING, which system must not infringe upon his patent. He also continues with unparalleled patronage, to furnish fashionable Tailors with quarterly publications of the TAILORS' ARCHETYPE, and with PICTURES, PLATES, &c. of each modern improvement in Tailoring. Price $10 per annum. mar. 27—6m

Corset Manufactory,

NO. 53 PINE STREET,

SEVENTH DOOR ABOVE SECOND STREET, NORTH SIDE.

MRS. E. BARGER respectfully informs her friends and the public that she has taken the above stand and intends carrying on the business in the neatest and most fashionable manner. Keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of the above articles.

N. B. Country merchants and others can be supplied at the shortest notice, and at reduced prices. may 8—4t

PHILADELPHIA

PATENT LOCK MANUFACTORY,
No. 28 North Seventh street.

MICHAEL KATES respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has for sale, as above, a general assortment of Locks of every description, of his own manufacture, which he can warrant equal to any made in this country.

Orders for Locks received and executed with punctuality.

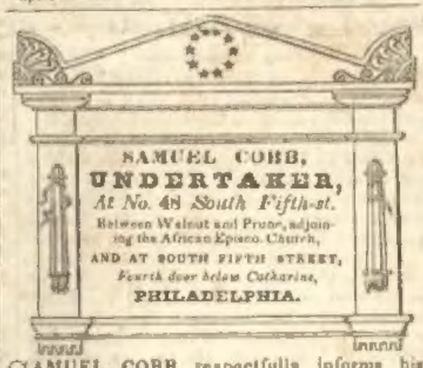
N. B. Bells Hung, Locks, &c. repaired as usual. nov. 28—6m

PATENT FLY-NET,

FOR CARRIAGE, GIG, OR SADDLE HORSES.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters Patent granted by the President of the United States, for the manufacture and vending of the above useful article, begs leave to inform the public, that he has them now for sale at his Coach-Lace, Fringe, and Military Store in this City.

The above improved Patent Fly-Net is manufactured of various colours, such as White, Yellow, Black, &c. to suit either Plated, Brass, or Japan mounted Harness, and which for beauty durability, and convenience, exceeds every thing of the kind heretofore offered to the public. Apply to HENRY KORN,
april 10—6m No. 22 North Third street.



SAMUEL COBB,
UNDERTAKER,
At No. 48 South Fifth-st.
Between Walnut and Prune, adjoining the African Episco. Church,
AND AT SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
Fourth door below Catharine,
PHILADELPHIA.

SAMUEL COBB respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues open his ready made COFFIN ESTABLISHMENT at the above places, where every thing appertaining to the business, can be procured at the shortest notice and the utmost punctuality, at the most reasonable prices.

HEARSE, MOURNING COACHES, ICE BOXES, of a superior quality; together with Ice, and every other requisite, on the lowest terms.

There being frequently unpleasant feelings as regards disinterment, he would beg leave to state, that he has invented a preventive, which can be examined at the Establishment, No. 48 South Fifth Street.

N. B. Attendance will be given at all times and all hours. may 15—3m

Imperial Fine Wrapping Paper.

A QUANTITY for sale at this Office.
may 1—tf

THE CASKET:

Flowers of Literature, Wit, and Sentiment.

A MONTHLY Periodical, each No. containing 48 royal octavo pages of letter press, and embellished with one copperplate and several wood engravings, forming, at the end of the year, a volume of 600 pages, when an elegant title page and general index are added.

The following is a brief enumeration of the general heads under which the contents of the Casket are distributed:—

Historical and Biographical Sketches—Moral Essays—Views of American Scenery; Music, Botany, and other articles in the less abstruse walks of science—Amusing miscellany, consisting of poetry, anecdotes, tales, &c. It will be the aim of the publisher to make the Casket a repository of useful and entertaining matter.

Published monthly, at $2 50 a year payable in advance, or $3 50 if not paid during the year. Orders, free of postage, will meet with prompt attention. The mail is a safe conveyance for ordering copies and enclosing remittances. SAMUEL C. ATKINSON.
No. 112 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
April 24—tf

STOCKLEY & BIRCH, TAILORS.

HAVE removed from 163 to 186 Chesnut street, the second door above the U. S. Bank, and opposite their former stand. They make use of the present opportunity to tender their grateful acknowledgements to their friends and customers for past favours, and respectfully solicit them in future.

They have on hand extra super blue, black, and fancy cloths and cassimeres with an extensive assortment of fancy and plain silks, Marseilles, Valencia and foilinet vestings, which will be made to order, in the best manner. Also, constantly on hand and in great variety, fancy silk pocket hdkfs. and cravats, stocks, collars, gloves, suspenders, &c. may 1—tf

HATTERS' FURS AND TRIMMINGS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by the subscriber at No. 51 Chesnut street, between Second and Third streets, to wit:

Rocky Mountain Beaver,	Drab and Black Banding,
Canada Muskrat Skins,	Do. do. Binding,
Russia Hare do.	Skivers and Roans, assorted
Muskrat Fur,	colours,
Raw coney Fur,	Linings, Brodes & Looping,
Carroted do. do.	Tips, plain and embossed,
Otter and Seal Fur,	Figured Satin, for Tips,
Spanish and Saxony Hat,	Pelongs, Velvets, Buckles
Felts and Bodies,	&c.

All will be sold at the very lowest market prices.

Also, a general assortment of men's fine and coarse hats. RICHARD FRYOR, Jr.
may 1—3m

DAWSON'S ALE AND PORTER.

JOHN C. RUHLMAN, 18 FRANKLIN PLACE, informs his friends and the public that he continues to Bottle Dawson's Ale and Porter, and a choice assortment of Cider, for home consumption and exportation. may 8—tf

E. HENLEY & CO.

NO. 4 NORTH SECOND STREET,

HAVE just received and opened a large assortment of Fashionable Spring Millinery, consisting in part of a large and handsome assortment of English Straw Cottagers, all sizes and qualities, Children and Ladies' Gimp Bonnets; White Straw, Buff and Pink Navarino Hats, Men and Boy's Palm Leaf Hats, English Dunstable Hats.

A handsome assortment of Battiste, for Rose Bonnets.

do.	do.	Cambric,	do. do.
do.	do.	Artificial Flowers.	
do.	do.	Straw Bands and Straw Platt.	

Which, together with their former stock, will be disposed of on reasonable terms. april 17—8t

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber presents his acknowledgements to his customers and the public for the liberal encouragement he has received, and respectfully solicits its continuance. His stock at present consists of a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, principally of his own manufacture, and will be sold low for cash. Amongst which are gentlemen's fine copper nailed boots for $2 50; ladies' everlasting slippers, for 87½, to $1 25, with a good assortment of children, Misses and boys' boots and shoes.

Shoes of any description, made to measure, and warranted good. SAMUEL D. BREED,
april 3—tf No. 6 North Sixth street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Creditors of JAMES SMITH, late of the township of Newtin, in the county of Chester, are hereby notified, that the subscribers will attend at the public house of Samson Babb, in the Borough of West Chester, in said county, on Saturday, the 5th day of June next, for the purpose of making distribution among the said Creditors, in proportion to their respective just demands, of all moneys that have come to our hands, for the purpose aforesaid.

JOHN WORTH,
FRANCIS CARPENTER,
SAMSON BABB, } Trustees under a domestic attachment.
may 15—4t

Superior Cast Steel Edge Tools.

MANUFACTURED by Dunlop, Madeira & Co. Lemmon Works, Chambersburg, Pa. Carpenters', Ship Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, of all kinds; Butcher's Choppers and Cleavers; Felling Axes, Chisels, Drawing Knives; Hatchets, &c. manufactured of the best steel, and if not good to be returned.

Also, a general assortment of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, for sale low, wholesale and retail, at LESLEY & MEREDITH'S
Hardware Store, No. 243 Market street, six doors above Sixth street, Philadelphia. dec. 19—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber, having removed his establishment from Hollmesburg to Bridesburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the building of Cotton Machinery of every description, of the latest and most approved plans now in use, viz:—Cotton Pickers, Lap Machines, Cards, Drawing Speeders, Mules and Throstles, Dressing Machines and Powerloom for Muslin, Stripe, Ticking, Hagging Duck, Satinets, Cords and Velvet, made of the best materials and workmanship.

Also, Woollen Machinery, viz: Pickers, Cards with improved condensers, Jacks, Mules, raising and shearing Machines of the latest improved plans, and of the best materials and workmanship.

Also, Screws of every description, for Presses and Millers.

Also, Mill Gears, Shafts and Gudgeons finished or unfinished.

Having an iron foundry in operation, castings of every description will be made at short notice, and of superior quality—all of which will be executed at short notice, and at reduced prices. ALFRED JENKS.

N. B. Orders directed to me through the Post Office, Kensington, Philadelphia County, will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to.
feb. 20—6m*

CHEAP HAT & CAP STORE,

NO. 362 NORTH SECOND STREET.

BROWN & SEDDON, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they intend keeping a large and general assortment of Gentlemen's, Youth's, and Children's superior ELASTIC WATER-PROOF HATS

Also, Fur, Seal and Cloth CAPS, at the above Store, as well as at their extensive Fashionable Hat Manufactory, No. 367 NORTH FRONT STREET.

Bespoke Hats made to any shape, on reasonable terms, and at the shortest notice, equal in quality and durability to any in the Union.

N. B. Several hundreds of second hand Hats; Wool, Sea grass, Tarpaulin, and Oil Cloth covered Hats, wholesale and retail, cheap for Cash. mar. 27—3m

B. ROBINSON,
No. 62 MARKET STREET
One door above Strawberry st.
IMPORTER OF
WATCHES,
And Manufacturer of
JEWELLERY.

GOLD AND SILVER SPECTACLES, with three sets of Glasses, calculated to serve a person 15 years without further expense. A large assortment of the above, together with a variety of other goods, in his line, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. feb. 27—3m

C. LEUTZE,

WIDOW of the late C. Leutze, respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she intends to keep all sorts of SPANISH SHELL COMBS, of the best assortment, and at moderate prices, wholesale and retail, at her store, No. 215 NORTH SECOND STREET.

She has also for sale, a large assortment of the best Comb-maker's Tools, as a Twining Machine, Grails, Cornets, &c. april 17—6t*

ANDREW R. CHAMBERS'

WHOLESALE and Retail LEATHER Store No. 29 Chesnut street, between Front and Second streets, Philadelphia, where may be had cheap for cash or satisfactory acceptances, all kinds of FINISHED LEATHER, consisting of

SOLE LEATHER, 1st, 2d, and 3rd qualities,			
UPPER	do.	do.	do.
CALF SKINS,	do.	do.	do.
Harness Leather,		Bag Hides,	Morocco Skins,
Bridle	do.	Lining	do. Lining do.
Skirting	do.	Japan	do. Binding do.
Chaise Hides,		Buck Skins,	Sheep do.

N. B. Persons wishing any of the above articles, will find it to their advantage to call at the above establishment. Orders attended to at the shortest notice. feb. 6—4 mo

CARPET MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE MILNER, No. 42 Race street, between Front and Second streets. He respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has got on hand a quantity of domestic carpeting, of a good quality, which he sells low for cash.

N. B. All kinds of customers' carpet, woven at the shortest notice, at No. 42 Race street. feb. 27—6m

Potter's Paper Ware House

REMOVED to No. 23 MINOR STREET, below Sixth, where may be had every description of PAPER manufactured in the United States, at the lowest mill prices, on a liberal credit, or discount for cash. mar. 27—tf

REMOVAL.

GEORGE VOGEL, proprietor of the SORREL HORSE TAVERN, No. 39 North Second street, begs leave to tender his thanks to his friends and the public for past favors, and informs them that he will, in consequence of rebuilding, occupy house No. 28 North Second street, opposite the old stand, for a few months. And he also informs his friends and customers, that he intends to occupy the new house as soon as finished.

N. B. The Stables are now and will continue to be kept in good order. Entrance to Stables from Chancery Lane, between Front and Second streets, in Arch, and also from Second and Front streets, in Coomb's Alley. Every attention will be paid by stopping at No. 28. april 17—tf

NEW STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS STORE.

CHALKLEY SOMERS, No. 107 1-2 NORTH SECOND, between Arch and Race streets, has just received 500 pieces Painted Muslins, foreign and domestic prints, some of which are elegant, new style, and very cheap; 50 pieces Crape de Lyon, buttiste, barege, bombazines, and Norwich crapes; 25 pieces new style and fancy stripe Rouen and imperial merino cassimeres, new style vestings, &c. Also, an assortment of superfine, middling and low priced cloths and cassimeres, Irish linen, long lawns, and linen cambric; cambric, jaconet, mull, book, and figured Swiss muslins, new style fancy habits, Italian lutestring crapes.

SILK GOODS, consisting in part of Gros de Naples, Gros de Indes, Gros de Berlin, Brocade, Mantua Florences, &c. Also, the usual variety of Domestic Goods; such as sheetings, shirtings, plaids, striped checks, Pittsburgh cord, cotton canvass, a very stout article for awnings and wagon covers, &c. All of which will be sold, wholesale and retail, at a small advance on the auction prices. The inhabitants of the city and country are respectfully invited to call. 5th mo. 1—3m

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.

☞ *IT HAS NEVER FAILED.* ☜

THIS Medicine, the never-failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 169 PINE STREET, where application can be made *either by letter*, or personally. nov. 7—1y

Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE it remembered, that on the tenth day of April, in the fifty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1830, BENJAMIN CARR, of the said district, has deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:

Sacred Airs, in six numbers, respectfully inscribed to his friend, Horace Binney, Esq. By BENJAMIN CARR. Op. XVI.

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, intitled "An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;" and also to the act, entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled 'An act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.
april 17—6t

YOUNG LADIES' ACAD

SOUTH West corner of Eighth and streets, Philadelphia. The subscriber friends and the public that he continues to in all the branches of an English education ful to those who have favoured him with age, and humbly asks a continuance of the

Satisfactory reference will be give to those desire it.

Private lessons will be given in Writing Grammar. Young ladies wishing to acquire ledge of Grammar, may attend in the afternoon day, at any hours which may best suit their mar. 27—3m J. H. CHA

WILLIAM HUGHES,

UNDERTAKER

NO. 139 NORTH SIXTH STRE
BETWEEN RACE AND VINE S

THE Subscriber respectfully in friends and the public, that he keeps hand a general assortment of Coffins of all patterns, plain and ornamented.

Also, stuff of every description ready prepa at the shortest notice, can be made to order. business of Funerals attended to, furnishing risges, ice boxes, &c. on the lowest terms.

Attendance at all hours.

WILLIAM M. EV

(PATENT.)

UNALTERABLE

CHECKS.

NOTES, DRA

BILLS OF EXCHANGE,

Manufactured No. 2 Decatur Philadelphia.

march 13—3m

CONSUMPTIO

EFFECTS OF THE PU

THE following are two striking cures performed by the *Pulmol*, among communicated to us.

A young Millwright, of Wilmington, D confirmed consumption, confined to his room up by his physician, was able to ride out a bottles of Pulmol, and was restored to e after taking 6 bottles. Communicated by Ias,

Mrs. B——, of Philadelphia, labouring pound consumption of long standing, and Dr. Parrish, was cured by a few bottles within few months. Communicated by Mr

The Pulmol sold as usual by the principa of Philadelphia, and also in the principal United States. A pamphlet distributed gr cents.

TO THE PUBLIC.

PATENT ELASTIC T

THE Subscriber respectfully inform boring under the disease of rupture, been appointed sole agent, for the sale of Heintzelman's late Improved Trues, adapted ferent species of that complaint to which m and children are subject. To enter into a le of the advantages this Truss possesses above variety of Trusses (formed on different prin have been from time to time introduced to tice, is deemed unnecessary, in all cures performed by Doctor Heintzelman, this Truss as an auxiliary in confining parts, which ever has been the great dea which it may safely be assured that all o have been found deficient, in some respect.

To make a regular publication has been unnecessary, of the many certificates of over all other Trusses in confining the Re close application to the parts, at the same ing neither pain or inconvenience. The will at once see the great utility of such a those we fearlessly state, that upon a trial pronounce them superior to all others.

The subscriber has merely deemed it select a few of the many certificates from the first respectability.

Sir—In relation to the Truss constructed for Ruptures, it has my decided approbation assuring more elasticity together with ease confining the parts than any I ever used, b use thereof, during the time I was under the radical cure. WILLIAM HARE
Dec. 20, 1829. No. 83 Old Germanto

Sir—It gives me pleasure to state to you, the time I was under the care of Dr. Heint medical cure of Hernia, he requested me of a Truss of his construction as an auxiliar the intestines, which I found to answer bet of the different constructed Trusses.

WM. MITC
January 1, 1830. Cam

Sir—The Truss I bought of you, which was me was a new improvement, is the best I h I have used Trusses of various kinds for d and find it superior to them all. Yours,
GEO. JOHNSON,
Mr. Jos. Reakirt. Mard

The certificates of John Hunn, Geo. Spe W. Auner, are in the daily papers, and w others of respectable persons, may be seen of JOSEPH REAKIRT, Wholesale and R gist, S. E. corner of Third and Callowhill

N. B. A reasonable allowance to those to sell again: ap

THE PHILADELPHI

A WEEKLY RELIGIOUS NEW printed on an imperial sheet, is pub Friday, by WM. F. GEDDES, No. 59, L Philadelphia, and is edited by the Rev. N ELY, D. D. The work is designed to d current religious intelligence which is of and to defend particularly the doctrines the *Presbyterian Church* in the United St

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A NEW SYSTEM OF WRITI by R. MCGONEGAL, No. 206 which is sanctioned by professors, and the first taste.

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